FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DAILY HAILS GROMYKO UN SPEECH ON DISARMAMENT

AU191950 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jun 82 p 12

[Unattributed commentary: "The Care for Peace -- in the First Place"]

[Text] "The USSR commits itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons." This statement is an event which undoubtedly takes a place of primary importance in the work of the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament. Announced in a message from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the remarkable fighter for peace and security in the world, and submitted to the supreme organ of the most authoritative international organization, the new step of the USSR which was solemnly proclaimed on behalf of the 269-million-strong Soviet people represents a tremendous contribution to the cause of peace and to the struggle to rescue mankind from the nuclear threat.

The first reaction to this step was the spontaneous stormy applause of the delegates from almost all UN member-countries present at the session. This response from diplomats (who are professionally reticent people) is an expression of high appreciation and ardent approval. It is not the result of a surprise, because the new Soviet declaration is an essential element, a link in the chain of the principled and consistent peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the USSR, which has won the recognition and support of millions of people throughout the world. This policy eloquently reveals a whole series of initiatives, aimed at alleviating danger as regards the start of a nuclear conflict. The present step of the USSR is precisely aimed at this goal.

"The USSR commits itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons": Against the background of this solemn declaration, the contrast with the utterly negative stand of militarist circles within NATO and above all in the United States even more strongly emerges. Let us recall that a doctrine of "limited nuclear war" has been worked out in the United States and now a strategy for a prolonged waging of war with nuclear blows is being elaborated. At the same time, the United States has decided to produce neutron weapons and to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. In addition, new systems of nuclear weapons destined for a first blow are being developed in the United States and in Western Europe. At the 36th UN General Assembly session, Washington demonstrated that it does not consider it a crime to inflict the first blow. Has all this not suggested with sufficient eloquence that the militarist and imperialist circles are preparing to start a nuclear war conflagration!?

In our contemporary world there is no more important and no more urgent task than that of preventing a nuclear disaster. Comrade Brezhnev's message is inspired by this awareness and by a great concern as well as by a great sense of responsibility for the future of life on our planet. The new initiative adopted by the Soviet Union is of exceptional importance not only as a one-sided gesture, but as an example. As the message points out, "If the other nuclear states assume the same unmistakable and specific commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, this would practically be the same as banning nuclear weapons...." This initiative which undoubtedly will achieve mutual trust in relations among states is aimed not only against the danger of nuclear war, but also against the "cold war" which worldwide reaction is trying to revive.

The message of the first leader of the CPSU and of the Soviet state draws attention to the necessity of adopting measures likely to stop the nuclear arms race and to achieve a full ban on chemical weapons, as well as full liquidation of reserves of such weapons. With all its substance this document represents a great contribution to the fruitful work of the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament questions.

MLADENOV ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT SESSION 17 JUN

AU181537 Sofia BTA in English 1300 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Report on speech by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, delivered to UN General Assembly special session on disarmament problems in New York 17 June]

[Text] New York, June 18 (BTA) -- Late last night Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, delivered a speech at UN General Assembly holding its second special session on disarmament.

He emphasized the responsibility "borne by the militarist and aggressive circles in the imperialist states, first of all in the United States, for stepping up the international tension by their striving to obtain military superiority, by their policy of global domination and dictate".

He drew the attention to the fact that the latest Israeli aggression on sovereign Lebanon, and the genocide against the Palestinian people too, would have been impossible without the massive material, political and diplomatic backing of those who stand behind Israel.

Minister Mladenov expressed the view of the Bulgarian Government that at this session there must be confirmed the principled stipulation which is of fundamental importance for the future of mankind and namely that the nuclear war is unthinkable and inadmissible.

"Unfortunately", he said, "there are still political and state leaders who maintain that a nuclear war could be 'limited', "moderate", "tolerable'. [quote marks as received] This is a deliberately spread perilous delusion. The socialist countries hold a clear and categorical stand on this matter-the triggering into action of nuclear weapons wherever it would lead to a world thermo-nuclear conflict. A possible nuclear war is a mortal threat for all peoples of the world. It holds true with special strength for Europe".

Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs unmask the allegations for a Soviet military superiority. These allegations, he said, are used as an excuse for the plans of breaking the existing balance of powers.

Mr Petur Mladenov said: "The USSR and the other Warsaw Treaty member-states have more than once and in the most categorical way declared and shown in actual deeds that they are not striving after establishing any military superiority".

The latest remarkable decision of the Soviet Union in favour of peace and international detente- the decision proclaimed in Mr Leonid Brezhnev's message that the Soviet Union does not use nuclear weapon first, was heartily welcomed by the Bulgarian minister. He stressed - "This is a fresh brilliant manifestation of the peace-loving nature of the Soviet foreign policy. We hope that this extremely important step aimed at averting the nuclear war, will be followed by the other nuclear states".

Positive is the Bulgarian stand on the agreement reached to begin Soviet-American talks on the limitation and cutdown of the strategic weaponry. Mr Petur Mladenov said: "The U.S. readiness to attend these talks is a positive step, undoubtedly, but one cannot but note that their specific proposals have a unilateral character. The proposals of the Soviet Union are pointed to creating a solid basis for obtaining success at the talks".

Being an European and at the same time a Balkan country Bulgaria attaches great importance to the questions related to consolidating peace and security in the Balkans. "A fresh manifestation of Bulgaria's peaceloving policy are the proposals for strengthening peace, understanding and goodneighbourliness in this region, proposals set forth at the 12th Congress of the BCP. An expression of this consistent policy is also the initiative of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, aimed at materializing the idea for converting the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapon. The interest evinced in these proposals and the political response they have met bear witness to their vitality and topicality. We are convinced that the establishment of zones free of nuclear weapon in other regions of Europe, and in the world, too, will be a substantial contribution to consolidating peace and international security", Mr Petur Mladenov said.

Bulgaria's minister dwelt also on the harmful social and economic aftermaths of the arms race by stressing that its impact on the most poorly developed countries in the world is highly unfavourable.

"The enormous wasting of human and natural resources for the aims of annihilation is being turned into an ever more serious obstacle to the carrying through of the legal strivings of the developing countries for doing away with the grave heritage of the colonial oppression, for reforming the international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. It is against the arms race, militarism and aggression that the Non-Aligned Movement countries are waging an active struggle. Their active participation is resolving the questions related to peace and war has an ever greater political impact on the present international life", Mr Petur Mladenov said.

After stressing that all has been done for the last four years in compliance with the final act of the first special session is, unfortunately, not of such a nature so that to be a satisfactory one. In conclusion Bulgaria's foreign minister expressed the hope that despite of the great difficulties all the participants in the session are facing the question related to the working out of an all-round disarmament programme will be successfully settled.

LEADERS RECEIVE DELEGATES TO DIMITROV CONFERENCE

Zhivkov Meeting 16 Jun

AU190756 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council yesterday received the leaders and members of the communist parties from the socialist country delegations participating in the international theoretical conference "Georgi Dimitrov's Work and Our Epoch".

The following persons attended the meeting: Boris Ponomarev, Politburo candidate member and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Vo Chi Cong, Politburo member and secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee; Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Chea Sim, National Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee Politburo member; Kim Yong-nam, Politburo member and secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee; Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate Politburo member and member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee; Boualand Boulapha, deputy chairman of the Front for National Rehabilitation of Laos and member of the People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee; Demchigiyn Molomjamts, MPRP [Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party] Central Committee secretary and Politburo member; Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee; Joszef Szabo, member of the MSZMP Central Committee; Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

During the friendly talks, Georgi Dimitrov's cause and his contribution to s rengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement in the struggle against fascism and war and also for peace, democracy and social progress, was again highly appraised. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, also attended the talks.

Zhivkov Meeting 17 Jun

AU171530 Sofia BTA in English 1453 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 17 Jun (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council received today:

The secretary general of the Communist Party of Great Britain, Mr Gordon MacLennon the chairman of the German Communist Party, Mr Herbert Mies, the chairman of the Norwegian Communist Party, Mr Hans Kleven, the chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, Mr Ukko Kajanoja, and the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party, Mr Karilaos Florakis.

During the cordial talk each of the above separately had with Mr Todor Zhivkov, a high evaluation was once again given to the work of Georgi Dimitrov and his contribution to the strengthening of the unity of the international workers' and communist movement in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. The talks were attended also by the secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Mr Dimitur Stanishev.

BCP Reception for Delegates

AU172045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The BCP Central Committee tonight gave a reception at the Boyana residence in honor of the delegates to the international theoretical conference "Georgi Dimitrov's Work and Our Epoch." The reception which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere was attended by comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov and Kiril Zarev.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council, expressed most cordial gratitude to the delegates of the conference and wished them further successes in the struggle for peace, freedom and social progress.

KOVACHEVTSI FESTIVAL MARKS DIMITROV CENTENARY

AU171907 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Another development connected with the Georgi Dimitrov birth centenary was the outdoor celebration-meeting held at Kovachevtsi village, Sofia Okrug -- Georgi Dimitrov's birthplace -- today. Comrade Ognyan Doynov and leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations attended the meeting which was addressed by Todor Angelov, deputy chairman of the Pernik Okrug People's Council Executive Committee. A brief military ceremony was also held.

POLITBURO MEMBER DRAGOYCHEVA ARTICLE ON DIMITROV

AU171357 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 15 June 1982 carries on page 4 a 3,000-word article by Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and honorary chairman of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Society All-National Committee, entitled "The Correct Dimitrov Criterion." The article is mainly devoted to Dragoycheva's personal reminiscences about Dimitrov, on how and where she meet him, citing speeches he delivered at workers rallies in the early period of the twenties.

Dragoycheva heavily emphasizes Georgi Dimitrov's loyalty to the Soviet Union in her article, stating in this context: "On the eve of World War II Georgi Dimitrov more and more frequently pointed out the historical role of the Soviet Union which represented an unshakable support and hope for the Communist International, for the worldwide communist movement, for all peoples' liberation strugeles, and for the efforts of peace-loving people in trying to preserve peace."

Dragoycheva cites Dimitrov in connection with defining the "attitude toward the Soviet Union as the correct criterion and touchstone for the sincerity and honesty of each worker and antifascist leader." Dragoycheva adds that this slogan is still valid today.

Referring to the present situation, Dragoycheva states: "In light of the Dimitrov criterion, the anti-Soviet stands of the contemporary rightwing and leftwing revisionists of all kinds and under any cover, and particularly those of the Maoists, are drastically distinguished by their profoundly anti-Marxist and anticommunist essence, as overt or secret enemies by working mankind, and as traitors of proletarian internationalism as well as lackeys of imperialism."

Dragoycheva further praises the present state of Soviet-Bulgarian relations: "The development of relations and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union since G. Dimitrov's death eloquently shows that the BCP and its Central Committee, headed by Todor Zhivkov, the talented and loyal successor and follower of the Dimitrov cause, unrelentingly advances along the path traced by Dimitrov."

Dragoycheva closes her article by praising the presently valid "policy of increasing integration between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in all fields of life" based on the 1967 Bulgarian-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, which was signed by Zhivkov and Brezhnev. Dragoycheva also quotes Brezhnev's statement about Bulgarian-Soviet relations: "If people ask us what socialist internationalism means, we answer them: Look at relations between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. This is indeed socialist internationalism in action."

DYULGEROV ARTICLE ON DIMITROV ANNIVERSARY

AU190753 [Editorial Report] Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian on 17 June 1982 carries on pages 1 and 3 a 2,200-word article by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, entitled: "Georgi Dimitrov and the Development of Trade Unions."

The article dwells on Dimitrov's role as organizer and leader of the workers' movement in Bulgaria and of the trade unions. Referring to Dimitrov's tremendous and everlasting impact upon the trade unions in the past and present, Dyulgerov adds: "The fact that the largest mass organization of working people in our country is so authoriative and influential today is due, above all, to the correct party leadership of trade unions and to the solid unity, as well as the close cooperation existing between the party and the trade unions, a fact to which Dimitrov contributed to an exceptional extent."

Dyulgerov stresses Dimitrov's struggle for a united front of workers, peasants and progressive intellectuals during the fascist dictatorship period and points out that he "waged an unrelenting struggle against leftwing sectarianism and for the application of the mass forms of class struggle." Dyulgerov further states: "The theory and policy of the United Front is an original Bulgarian experience and contribution to the revolutionary practice serving many peoples and countries today in their struggle for national liberation and social progress."

Describing the development of Bulgarian trade unions since the end of World War II, Dyulgerov stresses Dimitrov's striving for a democratic spirit in the trade unions and in their leadership, recalling Dimitrov's frequent advice to trade union leaders "to act as advisers and not as commanders" of their trade union comrades.

Dyulgerov closes his article by mentioning Zhivkov's speech at the recent Bulgarian trade unions congress "as a new and exceptionally strong manifestation of the BCP's April plenum line in the development of trade unions" and "as a scientific synthesis of the accumulated historical experience in the trade union movement."

ZHIVKOV TOAST AT LUNCHEON FOR GRENADA DELEGATION

AU171317 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[Toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at official luncheon given in honor of the Grenada party and government delegation in Sofia on 14 June]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Maurice Bishop, esteemed members of the delegation from Grenada, comrades,

Permit me, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Coucnil and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to welcome most cordially, Comrade Maurice Bishop and the guests accompanying him as vistors from beautiful and militant Grenada.

Dear comrades, I would like to express our gratitude to you for responding to our invitation to visit the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to become acquainted with the Bulgarian people, with their 1,000-year-old history and culture, as well as with their achievements in building a developed socialist society in this country. We, the communists and people of Bulgaria, greet the representatives of revolutionary Grenada with satisfaction. We, the communists and people of Bulgaria, are glad to welcome Comrade Maurice Bishop, the leader of the Grenada revolution, outstanding revolutionary and internationalist, chairman of the New Jewel Movement's Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada.

Comrades, our people's historical fate is a series of unrelenting struggles against monarcho-fascist dictatorship and capitalism, for the victory of the socialist revolution and for the defense of our dignity and right of existence.

Today we are justifiably proud of the successes of real socialism achieved with our peoples inspired efforts. These successes are the results of the BCP's Marxist-Leninist policy, relying upon friendship and cooperation with the great Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, relying upon the support of progresive forces throughout the world. Within a historically short period our country, overcoming the existing difficulties along its path, was transformed into a developed industrial-agrarian state with considerable economic potential and a high standard of material and intellectual culture, as well as based on the solid moral-political unity of the people. Our people are rallied and united today, they are devoting their efforts, energy and skill to implement the tasks mapped out by the 12th BCP Congress.

It is absolutely natural that our country and people -- who have raised Georgi Dimitrov, the giant of the international communist and workers movement, the ardent revolutionary and internationalist, whose centennial we are now celebrating -- it is natural that these people will always be in the vanguard of the progressive forces throughout the world, in the vanguard of peace and social progress. We are waging an active and consistent policy to defend peace and security in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world. We are expanding our solidarity with all peoples who are fighting for their freedom, independence and social justice. This militant solidarity, as was pointed out at the 12th BCP Congress held in 1981, is the reason for our support to the people's anti-imperialist revolution in Grenada.

Comrades, the independence of Grenada proclaimed on 7 February 1974 did not do any justice to the hopes of the people in Grenada. The regime restablished at that time not only failed to resolve the acute social and political problems of the country, but exacerbated them even more and subjected the democratic and progressive forces in your country to merciless persecutions and repressive measures.

This is why the people of Grenada, fully justifiably, supported the New Jewel Movement and its armed struggle to achieve a real natinal independence. In the early morning of 13 March 1979 the voice of Comrade Maurice Bishop reached us from the distant island of Grenada, stating: "People of Grenada, our revolution is taking place because we want to ensure employment, food and housing, medical care and a happy future for our children and grandchildren."

Small as it is from the point of view of its geographical size, Grenada opened a new page not only in its own history, but in the revolutionary chronical of the peoples in the Caribbean.

Comrades, the era we live in is characterized by the remarkable successes of progressive and democratic forces throughout the world, in the struggle for peace and social progress. At the same time, owing to imperialism and worldwide reaction, the international situation has recently been considerably aggravated. By grossly violating all existing norms of international relations, these forces are trying to turn the world back to the cold war era, to give an impetus to the arms race and to fan existing military hotbeds in the world as well as to create new ones.

Israel, once more violating the international norms of behavior, has started a new military adventure in the Middle East. It is obvious that this series of aggressive actions of Zionism is in full accord with the U.S. plans for military-political domination in the area for suppressing the Arab peoples' national-liberation movement, as well as for subjecting them to imperialist interests.

The growing tension is also very strongly felt in the Latin American and Caribbean area, where American imperialism is grossly violating the peoples' rights and is reviving the well-known doctrine of the "big stick." Overt threats are being addressed against socialist Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada; imperialist interference is being intensified in El Salvador and Guatemala. Attempts are being made to concoct some kind of new regional military-political alliances of an obviously counterrevolutionary and antipeople's character.

We can confidently state as follows in this respect: Despite all efforts of imperialism and reaction, there is no force in the world capable of stopping the ascending development of the worldwide revolutionary process!

Comrades, together with you, we rejoice at the consolidation and development of the revolutionary achievements pursued by the people of Grenada under the leadership of its vanguard -- the New Jewel Movement. In the struggle for overcoming the domestic difficulties inherited from the past, and in the struggle against the danger from abroad, free Grenada is relying on its heroic people, it is relying on the assistance of the progressive and democratic forces in Latin America and throughout the world.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, in accordance with its possibilities, is rendering selfless assistance to Grenada. A beginning has been marked in the development of our mutual relations. Bilateral agreements were signed in 1980 on trade and economic cooperation. A year later, we had the pleasure of meeting a delegation of the New Jewel Movement which came to attend the work of our 12th BCP Congress and the celebrations on the occasion of Bulgaria's 1,300th anniversary.

We are confident that Comrade Maurice Bishop's stay in Bulgaria and the talks we are conducting will contribute to an intensification of Bulgarian-Grenadian friendship and cooperation.

During your stay in Bulgaria, dear comrades from Grenada, you will have the opportunity to become acquainted with the Bulgarian people, with their creative and constructive labor in building socialism, and with their peaceful deeds and aspirations.

In assuring you once more of our deep and sincere sympathy with your efforts to build a just society in Granada, and expressing our will to be in solidarity with you in your struggle to carry out deep socioeconomic and political transformations for the benefit of your country's happiness and prosperity, I have the pleasure to propose a toast, a real Bulgarian toast:

To the heroic people of Grenada, to the successes of their revolution, to the consolidation of their independent development and social progress, to their political vanguard -- the New Jewel Movement!
To friendship and comradeship between the peoples of Bulgaria and Grenada!
To the health of Comrade Maurice Bishop!
To the health of all here present!
Cheers!

Daily Reports Joint Communique

AU190806 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jun 82 pp 1, 9

[Report on joint communique on the visit of the party-state delegation of Grenada led by Maurice Bishop, chairman of the New Jewel Movement Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of Grenada, to Bulgaria from 14 to 16 June]

[Text] In connection with the official friendly visit of the Grenadian party-state delegation led by Maurice Bishop, chairman of the New Jewel Movement Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the Revolutionary Government of Grenada, to Bulgaria, a joint communique states that the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Grenada declare that the present complicated international situation demands a unification and resolute unity of action of all peace-loving forces in order to achieve a turning point from a policy of confrontation to one of constructive dialogue in international relations based on the principles of equality and equal security through mutual respect for the interests of the countries involved.

Maurice Bishop was received by Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He also had official talks with Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The guests of Grenada were cordially welcomed everywhere which is an expression of the friendly feelings of the Bulgarian people for the people of Grenada and also of the solidarity with their selfless struggle for overcoming the heavy colonial inheritance.

The joint communique emphasizes that, while discussing topical international problems, the two sides expressed a deep anxiety over the exacerbation of the international situation and the growing world tension which is a result of the imperialist and reactionary forces, primarily as a result of the course of increasing the arms race and the policy of confrontation adopted by the U.S. administration which is undermining the process of detente and increasing the danger of a thermo-nuclear war and which represents a real danger for existing human civilization.

Bulgaria and Grenada highly appraise and fully support the Soviet Union's constructive initiatives and proposals on safegurading world peace. The two countries resolutely condemn the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and also express their solidarity and support for the courageous struggle of the peoples of Latin America and of the Caribbean Basin for national liberation and social progress. They also express full solidarity with the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua and condemn the growing aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism and its attempts to stifle the striving of the peoples of Latin America and of the Caribbean Basin to achieve political and socioeconomic liberation and to strengthen their national independence by using gross intimidation, blackmail and military escalation.

The two sides expressed full satisfaction with the talks held in a spirit of mutual understanding and a cordial atmosphere as well as a desire to continue the strengthening and expansion of bilateral relations in all spheres. Following the closing talks between the party-state delegations of Bulgaria and Grenada, a 1982-1983 cooperation plan between the BCP and the New Jewel Movement and a protocol on economic cooperation between the two countries were signed.

The joint communique further says that Grenada highly appraised the principled, consistent and constructive policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria aimed at strengthening peace, understanding and mutual beneficial cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and the world. Grenada also supports the proposal of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

The Bulgarian side highly appriased the consistent and anti-imperialistic policy of Grenada and its progressive stands on the international arena and also expressed solidarity with the Grenadian people's efforts to stabilize the revolutionary achievements of the country as well as its political and economic independence. The Bulgarian side expressed firm support for the proposal of Grenada to declare the Caribbean Basin as a zone of peace and independence that has to be respected in its development.

Maurice Bishop has invited Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, to pay a visit to Grenada. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

BOZHINOV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW ON 17 JUNE

AU170945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] A delegation of the BCP headed by Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for Moscow today to attend the celebrations on the occasion of Georgi Dimitrov's centennial. The delegation includes Maria Zakharieva, member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Col Gen Zakhari Zakhariev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Society all-national committee.

Delegation Returns

AU182111 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The BCP delegation headed by Comrade Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Moscow today. The delegation participated in the festive meeting of the Moscow public devoted to the 100th anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov's birth.

MALDENOV RETURNS FROM NEW YORK 19 JUNE

AU191910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs returned home from New York tonight. He had participated in the UN General Assembly second special disarmament session.

GREECE'S PAPANDREOU TO VISIT 24-26 JUNE

AU171712 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, will pay an official friendly visit to Bulgaria from 24 to 26 June.

LEBANESE, AMERICAN PARTY LEADERS RECEIVE AWARDS

Lebanese Receives Order

AU170941 Sofia BTA in English 0827 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 17 Jun (BTA) -- The State Council has issued a decree for the awarding of Mr Niqula Ash-Shawi, chairman of the Lebanese Communist Party, with the order of "Georgi Dimitrov" for his contribution to the struggle against imperialism and the reactionary forces, for his contribution to the strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement, to the promotion of the ties of friendship and cooperation between Bulgarian Communist Party and the Lebanese Communist Party, between Bulgaria and Lebanon and in connection with his 70th birthday.

Zhivkov Presents Prize

AU181636 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 18 June 82

[Text] Sofia, 18 June (BTA) -- Today the secretary general of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, awarded the Dimitrov Prize to the president of the Communist Party of the United States, Mr Henry Winston.

"We, the Bulgarian communists, hold in high esteem your energetic activity in raising the role and the influence of the Communist Party of the United States as a combat unit of the working class, for the rallying of the left, democratic and peaceloving forces, for further strengtheining of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement" stressed Mr Todor Zhivkov in his speech at the ceremony.

He pointed to the merits of Mr Winston for the strengthening and the expansion of the traditional fraternal tie and the relations of cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the United States and for the expansion of understanding and friendship between the Bulgarian and the American people.

Mr Henry Winston, who took part in the three-day international conference here, dedicated to the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, expressed his deep respect for the lifework of Georgi Dimitrov. Pointing to the work of Dimitrov for the unification of the progressive forces in the struggle against fascism, Mr Winston said: Today, when the world faces a nuclear catastrophy, the peoples learn the legacies of Dimitrov for the building of a broad front against this danger.

ECONOMIC EXHIBITION ORGANIZED IN BELGIUM

AU151547 Sofia BTA in English 1451 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Brussels, 16 Jun (BTA) -- The Bulgarian Chamber for Trade and Industry and the Belgian Office for Foreign Trade organized days of the Bulgarian economy, science and technology in Belgium. A Bulgarian delegation arrived for the occasion here, which includes deputy ministers, heads of the Chamber for Trade and Industry, general directors and other representatives of economic corporations. They will make the Belgian organizations, institutes and companies familiar with the possibilities of the Bulgarian economy and will hold negotiations on bilateral trade exchange and its better balancing, on industrial joint production, the setting of mixed companies, finance and credit cooperation.

The opening of the days of Bulgarian economy, science and technology, which aroused great interest, took place at the World Centre for International Trade in Brussels. A photo-exhibition on the life and work of Georgi Dimitrov and on the achievements of contemporary Bulgaria was arranged there, too.

RUDE PRAVO Commentary on the Falklands

AU171249 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jun 82 p 7

[Zdenek Porybny commentary in the column "We Comment": "Violence Resolves Nothing"]

[Text] This Tuesday the British expeditionary corps seized the Malvinas Islands, for the second time in 149 years. If, in 1833, the Argentine sovereignty over the islands was negated without any resistance, this time the colonial power, supported by its allies in the NATO pact, and above all by the United States, could assert itself only after 10 weeks of battle, accompanied by losses of lives and by large material damage on both sides. Although Argentina had on its side the sympathies of Latin American and many other countries of the United Nations, in the end brute force was used to make it withdraw from the Malvinas. Thus, for the time being, the military supremacy of imperialist powers has led to a renewal of the colonial status of these islands, which are separated by more than 12,000 km from Great Britain.

The words "for the time being" are no slip of the tongue. In keeping with the concurrent statements of the annual Argentine notes to Britain, the General Assembly resolutions of 1965, 1967, 1969 and 1971, as well as the concluding document of the summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement of 1979, the colonial status of the Malvinas is a historic relic; the time is ripe to eliminate it and to decolonize the islands. The current military occupation of the Malvinas by British soldiers can change absolutely nothing in this historically unavoidable demand.

In fact, even many politicians in Great Britain itself are realizing this. Thus for instance T. Dalyell, member of Parliament for the Labor Party, wrote in a letter to Defense Minister Nott that "even if Britain should now win the war, Argentina would not give up its claim. The Galtieri government may, but need not, fall. What is certain is the fact that any Argentine Government -- rightwing, leftwing, centrist, military or democratic -- will not renounce the Malvinas claim...similar to the Americans' fate in Vietnam, the Malvinas war is a process with no favorable ending for Britain."

The Labour deputy's words express the opinions of what is deplorably the smaller part of the British public which regards the Malvinas conflict soberly, with the eyes of the 20th century, and not through the false spectacles of chauvinism and colonialism. Despite the present military victory Britain has landed in a blind alley, because it is obvious that it lacks sufficient strength of its own to permanently maintain the islands under its domination. That is exactly why Prime Minister Thatcher mentioned already 10 days ago the need to set up some kind of "international force" which should now occupy the Malvinas. And who should play first fiddle in these "international force" besides Britain? This, too, M. Thatcher indicated — who else but the strongest imperialist power, the United States.

When addressing the British Parliament during his recent visit to London, the American President praised the British soldiers for allegedly fighting "for a principle" on the Malvinas. What does Washington and London understand by principle? Perhaps the peoples' right to be masters of their own natural riches, to pursue their own, independent peace-loving policy apart from the military blocs slapped together in the White House? Or the interest of international monopolies to pillage the developing countries, the endeavor to subject them, in the political, economic and military sense, to imperialism's interests? The British prime minister has replied to this already by announcing that the "utilization of their natural riches" will start immediately after the islands' occupation. In the same way, the deployment of "international forces" on the islands will logically lead to an establishment of a significant NATO military base in the South Atlantic area. All this may result in a new aggravation of the local and international situation. The responsibility for this is borne exclusively by Britain, the United States and their allies in the NATO pact who, in their own egotistic interests, want to deny the Argentine people's historical right of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

It is as Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said in his speech at the Moscow reception during the visit of the Czechoslovak party and government delegation: "Blind alleys do not crop up in the international arena of their own accord. They are created artificually. This can practically be said about all conflict situations and unresolved problems. In the end they conceal profit-seeking imperialist interests, chauvinism, and unwillingness to take into accou..t the general situation in a nuclear epoch."

The Malvinas conflict is a telling proof of the inability of current U.S. Government circles and the government circles of Great Britain to look forward, to reply to the demands of the times with a realistic and responsible policy. Placing its stake on military strength, which is the purpose of the entire present U.S. and NATO pact policy, nevertheless cannot prevail on a long-range basis. These are the world realities today, regardless of whether the White House or Downing Street do, or do not, want to recognize this.

Trade With Argentina Discussed

AU181314 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jun 82 p 7

[CTK report: "On Czechoslovak Trade With Argentina"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jun (CTK) -- A delegation of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade, led by Deputy Minister Jaroslav Jakubec, ended its visit in Argentina on Tuesday and left for Uruguay.

During its stay in Argentina, the Czechoslovak delegation had talks with Roberto Alemann, minister of economy and finance, Sergio Martini, minister of public works and service, and other high-ranking officials.

Trade between the two countries has markedly expanded, particularly since 1975, a period in which trade volume has quadrupled. Last year it reached $146.2 million. According to Jaroslav Jakubec, all the prerequisites exist on both sides for a further expansion and deepening of trade between the two countries. What is involved, above all, is Czechoslovakia's taking on a larger share in equipping Argentine industry with machinery and the increasing of scientific-technical cooperation. Czechoslovakia wishes to buy from Argentina more corn, meat and vegetable oils.

KEMPNY SCORES U.S. FOR 'IMPEDING' DETENTE

LD191240 Prague CTK in English 1130 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The achievement of military-strategic equilibrium with imperialist powers is incontestable evidence of the economic, scientific and industrial-technical possibilities of the socialist community, Communist Party Presidium member Josef Kempny said today.

Speaking at a peace rally in the village of Lezaky, razed to the ground by the Nazis 40 years ago, he said that attempts to act towards the socialist countries from a position of strength were and always be doomed to failure. [sentence as received]

"The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and all people fully support the peace program adopted at the 26th Congress of the CPSU, and highly appreciate all peace proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev, with the aim to halt the arms race, to eliminate the danger of nuclear war, to ensure continuation of detente, to strengthen peace and to safeguard a secure future of nations," Kempny said.

The only policy which can halt the arms race and to avert a nuclear catastrophe is the policy of detente and peaceful cooperation of nations with different social systems, Kempny pointed out.

At variance with the pledge of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference signatories to extend and deepen the process of detente, to ensure its continuation and to make it permanent, reactionary forces of world imperialism, particularly in the United States, are seriously impeding the process of detente, and pursuing in international relations a policy of force and confrontation. [as received]

Militarist circles are trying to achieve military superiority, liquidate everything progressive and intimidate the world by brutal threats and armed provocations. Imperialism seeks to weaken the socialist community, to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries, and to disrupt, as a means of political pressure, mutually advantageous economic relations between socialist and other countries, Kempny said, stressing the by [as received] its memorandum submitted at the session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament, the Soviet Union again showed the road which could lead to lasting peace in a more secure world, and to more fruitful international cooperation.

More on Kempny Address

LD192014 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] A peace rally to mark the 40th anniversary of the destruction of the village of Lezaky was held at Lezaky in Chrudim District today. It was attended by Jozef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council. Premysl Sramek, our reporter, has sent us the following report:

[Sramek] The commemorative compound at Lezaky welcomed this morning thousands of people from all over the region. Together they all recalled the tragic day of June in 1942 when the Nazis made an assault on this small parish, murdering the vast majority of the population and razing the village to the ground. Lezaky, like Lidice, has become for us and the whole progressive public a symbol of terror and barbarism applied by fascism in thousands of villages and towns in the Soviet Union, Poland, Yugoslavia, France and other countries.

At the close of the peace rally at Lezaky its participants adopted a statement. It says: We are resolved never to allow the repetition of the tragedy of Lezaky and never to allow people to die in the fire of a horrific nuclear war. Side by side with the most loyal friends, the people of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, we will devote all our energies to fulfilling the most important task of today: defending peace.

The peace rally at Lezaky was addressed by Comrade Josef Kempny who said, among other things:

[Begin Kempny recording] At this place so dear to us we are demonstrating our opposition to violence and the threats of war and our resolve to defend world peace and the right of all nations to a life in freedom.

The brutal assault on the peaceful village of Lezaky belongs to a period when the growing resistance of the Czech people was driving the fascist soldiery to fury, when they attempted to destroy Czech patriotism by crude terror, so that the Nazis shot dead all men and women while the children met their death in concentration camps.

We are living in a historically important and demanding period. We are witnessing the decisive class struggle between socialism and imperialism, between the forces of freedom and social progress, between the forces of national oppression and exploitation. This struggle of two social systems of the current epoch is assuming increasingly markedly the appearance of a struggle between the forces of peace and the forces of war, and in this struggle fascism still constitutes the greatest threat to mankind.

Fascism is the same the world over whether it was here in Lezaky, whether it had the appearance of German Nazism or today's regime in Chile or El Salvador. This is borne out by the sufferings and deaths of men and women and innocent children in many nameless Korean and Vietnamese towns and villages. This is borne out by the tide of death and destruction by the Israeli aggressors, which has these days flooded large areas of Lebanon. This is borne out by the exterminating actions against the Palestinian people. These crimes, as those in Lezaky, must never be forgotten. They must rouse constantly mankind's conscience to vigilance, implacability to fascism, which is both rabid and aggressive. Against all this there stands socialism to which peace is inherent and which always links the future of the world not with the stockpiling of destructive weapons and a war but with the striving for human well-being.

With feelings of profound satisfaction and gratitude we received, together with all peace-loving mankind, the decision expressed in the message of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the special session of the UN General Assembly to the effect that the USSR has pledged itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The constructive proposals conveyed by Comrade Gromyko at that session are another proof of the high degree of responsibility with which the Soviet Union is discharging its noble, peaceful and humanitarian mission in the world, a mission which is an expression of the respect and belief of man, a builder and creator. By the submitted memorandum the Soviet Union once again opened the door to all other nuclear powers to enable them to embark the road which alone can lead to lasting peace. A more secure world and more fruitful international cooperation. [end recording]

KORCAK WELCOMES SOVIET PLEDGE ON FIRST STRIKE

LD202102 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Reporter Jaroslav Rektor dispatch from Brno-Lisen]

[Excerpt] The festival of peace in Brno-Lisen today was addressed by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech deputy premier. He devoted most of his speech to the current international situation. He stressed that there still exist on various places of our planet flash points of war and that the imperialist forces are provoking new conflicts. In this connection Comrade Korcak said:

[Begin recording] For the sake of the triumph of life it is essential to make use of all opportunities to eliminate the danger of a war, to gradually remove difficulties and obstacles, and to strengthen the peaceful and overcome anti-peace tendencies. This too, is the aim of the solemn pledge given by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, a pledge proclaimed from the platform of the UN General Assembly. This is fresh evidence of how persistently and patiently the Soviet Union is endeavoring to resolve problems that are threatening peace. This is a specific and effective contribution toward obtaining a solution of the most burning problems of curbing the feverish arms buildup and tackling disarmament from an impasse. This is an expression of the conviction about the strength of sound reasons, a manifestiation of confidence that mankind can avoid self-destruction, that it is possible to secure peace and progress for both present and future generations.

This decision was warmly received also by our people because it is an act which is fulfilling the expectations of nations. We may merely wish that it is followed by similar steps by other nuclear powers. [end recording]

DZUR HEADS ARMY DELEGATION TO MONGOLIA

LD210914 Prague CTK in English 0818 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar [no date as received] -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army headed by National Defence Minister Army General Martin Dzur flew in here Monday at the invitation of Mongolian Minister of National Defence Jarantayn Abhia. Meeting the delegation at Ulaanbaatar airport were Deputy Premier Dumaagiyn Sodnom, Minister Abhia and other officials.

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH FOREIGN COUNTERPARTS

Greek Foreign Minister

LD182010 Prague CTK in English 1844 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] New York (CETEKA correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, attending the U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament, met for consultations on bilateral relations and international topics with Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos.

The ministers agreed that a positive conclusion of the Madrid meeting of Final Act signatories, especially its decision to convene a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe, would be a major impulse to further progress in lessening international tension. The ministers also exchange views on the main aspects of disarmament, as discussed by the U.N. General Assembly.

Mongolian, Bulgarian Opposites

LD181154 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] In New York the second extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly continues general discussion today.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs and head of Czechoslovak delegation at the session, met Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren. They assessed some aspects of mutual relations and exchanged views on key issues on the agenda of this second extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly.

Minister Chnoupek also met his Bulgarian counterpart, Petur Mladenov.

PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION ARRIVES 18 JUNE

LD182312 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] At the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee, led by Presidium member Domingos Abrantes, flew into Prague today for a friendly visit. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

CPCZ'S COLOTKA VISITS NEW CELLULOSE PLANT

LD182046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, visited the Liptovsky Mikulas District today. In Ruzomberok he inspected the complex of buildings of the new sulphur-cellulose plant in the cellulose-paper combine which is now being tested.

The new cellulose plant, with an annual output of 200,000 tons of unbleached cellulose, will enable the liquidation of three obsolete and unsuitable plants which still work but have insufficient recycling of chemicals, high energy demands and pollution problems. The first stage of the new plant is to be commissioned in January 1983.

FOJTIK, OTHERS AT JOURNALISTS CONGRESS OPENING

LD19420 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] The Eighth Congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists opened in the Palace of Culture in Prague today. Around 400 delegates representating over 6,000 Czechoslovak journalists will discuss journalism and the all-round advancement of our socialist society.

A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party Central Committee and the federal government, led by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, is taking part in the congress. The delegation's members are: Oldrich Svestka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and editor-in-chief of RUDE PRAVO, Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee, Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee; Matej Lucan, deputy federal premier: and Otto Cmolik, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department. Delegations of the USSR Journalists' Union and the international Organization of Journalists from Socialist Countries accredited in Czechoslovakia are also present.

After the election of a working Presidium and congress committees the chairman of the Czechoslovak Journalists Union Central Committee, Zdenek Koreni, delivered a report on union activities since the seventh congress and further targets in the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th Congress of the CPCZ.

Fojtik Address

LD202256 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The Eighth Congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists ended in the Palace of Culture in Prague today. Among those who extended their greetings to the congress was Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who headed the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the CSSR National Front Central Committee and the federal government. He said, among other things:

[Begin recording] I can assure you, comrades, that our party Central Committee will take care, as it has done to date, to ensure that the journalistic community is able to fulfill successfully its not small tasks and its mission which, as borne out by the course of your congress, you see in the selfless, dedicated and unreserved service to socialism. The people, the communist party, its policy, which is carried out by way of the entire National Front and the activity of the directing organs of the people's power, the socialist state. I would like to express appreciation of what was said here at the congress, whatever problem was at issue, whatever section criticism was voice here, all this was motivated by the sole endeavor to contribute even more and more effectively toward ensuring that the communication media are able to fulfill the tasks entrusted to them by the communist party and enjoined to them by the relevant political bodies in the current not easy period when the further development of our socialist society, the building of advanced socialism, the safeguarding of our security and the sovereignty of our homeland within the socialist community will depend maybe even more than ever on how the consciousness of the working people will be enhanced with what kind of responsibility and understanding for increased demands our citizens will set about their working and social duties; with what kind of selflessness they will be willing to extend their strength, develop creative activity and initiative toward the realization of the program set out by the 16th Congress, in particular in economic policy, toward pushing through the strategic line of the intensification of the national economy, the enhancement of its effectiveness in the conditions, which from the well-known reasons and in relation to the recent past have become substantially more complicated and have substantially deteriorated.

I can thank you now on behalf of the party leadership for your existing work, for your effort which has already borne its fruits and which testifies to the fact that the great majority of the journalistic front is well aware of its basic duties. I also want to voice my conviction that this front will continue to be a reliable pillar and loyal helper of the party in the struggle awaiting us and which will demand from its a fuller inner identification with the party's policy, its principles and aims expressed in the program documents adopted by the 16th Congress and the subsequent sessions of the party's Central Committee, and the resolve to do everything possible to ensure that these documents d not stay on paper only, that they are assumed by the whole party and society, that they are consistently implemented so that, to put it in a nutshell, our society develops in line with the needs which it is realistically possible and necessary to meet. [end recording]

MILOS JAKES ADDRESSES ASSEMBLIES 16 JUNE

Foreign Trade Meeting

LD161654 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] In the presence of Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, party Central Committee department head Zbynek Sojak, Federal Finance Minister Leopold Ler and general directors of foreign trade organizations discussed in Prague today securing this year's export and import tasks and the tasks of the next years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Cormade Milos Jakes pointed out the key function of foreign trade in securing the further advancement of the national economy. He said that exacting tasks in maintaining living standards require the active approach and joint activity of production units and foreign trade organizations.

Construction Workers Aktiv

LD161858 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] A construction worker's aktiv took place in Kladno today on the occasion of the commissioning of the billet and cogging rolling mills and the assessment of selected social buildings in the Polda Kladno united metal works national enterprise. It was attended by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who praised the work of construction workers in the production of high-quality alloyed steel. In connection with the completion of large investment projects, he stressed that it is not enough to construct them in time and to a good standard, but that it is also necessary to acquire new technologies so that new production lines can achieve the planned parameters as soon as possible.

BRIEFS

SEMINAR ON METALLURGY METHOD — The results of the Czechoslovak UNDP/UNIDO project "Modern Systems of Directing Metallurgical Maintenance," which in the 1979-1981 period was resolved and applied in the East Slovak iron works in Kosice, are the main topic of seminars currently being held in Karlovy Vary and Kosice. They are being attended by studnets and observers from Iraq, Somalia, Sudan,Yugoslavia, Algeria, India and other countries. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jun 82 p 2 AU]

RAILROAD ACCIDENT -- On 4 June at 0732 the Kolin-Prague passenger train collided with a set of empty railroad cars standing between the Prague-Liben and the Prague-Center Railroad stations. The accident claimed the life of one passenger. Another passenger and the locomotive driver were severely injured, and 40 passengers were slightly injured. The causes of the accident are being investigated by organs of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Transportation. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jun 82 p 2 AU]

MARITIME OFFICE PLANE HIJACKED TO SWEDEN

LD181522 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] [No dateline as received] A plane belonging to the maritime office has been hijacked from Szczecin to Sweden. The plane, called Morava, was assigned to control the Polish coastal fishing sphere on the Baltic.

The perpetrator of the hijacking appeared to be Janusz Telarczyk, sanitarian pilot [as received] from Szczecin. Moreover, the plane, which landed at the Malmo airport, also carried the wife of the pilot, his two children, a friend of his and Marian Deminicki, a senior inspector of maritime fishing who was forced to take part in the flight and returned to the country immediately after the landing in Malmo.

REACTION TO REAGAN'S 13 JUNE STATEMENT ON POLAND

June 18 Government Statement

LD191502 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw 18 June -- Statement by Polish Government spokesman (full text) --

Following is the full text of the statement issued Friday by the press spokesman for the Polish Government in rebuttal of the statement on Poland made by the U.S. President Reagan on June 13:

"In connection with numerous questions about the character of a sharpened attitude of the U.S. administration toward Poland the following should be stated:

"On June 13 the U.S. President Ronald Reagan issued a statement in which, once again, he makes attempts to teach the authorities of the Polish state how to make internal policy. Previously, during his West European tour, the highest representative of the U.S. publicly preached an ideological crusade against socialism. He repeatedly stigmatized the constitutional authorities of the Polish People's Republic and bandied about various threats of the Polish state. The U.S. President criticised the authorities of our country also in his speech at the UN 2nd special session on disarmament.

"While preaching principles of democracy and sovereignty of nations, President Reagan speaks in such a way, at the same time, as if the Poles entrusted him with running their affairs, as if the U.S. Government leader knew what is best for the Poles, as if the U.S. President bore responsibility for the future of the Polish state and the fate of the Poles.

"Ronald Reagan speaks like a teacher of the Polish nation and Government who gives them marks for behaviour. This is a rare usurpation in international relations."

"If the government of another state started to issue statements including instructions for the U.S. President and his administration to the effect, for example, that he should give up the policy of reducing the welfare budget and of privileging the rich in taxes, the U.S. authorities and nation would be greatly astonished. But, after all, the highest representatives of the U.S. authorities hit at Poland's sovereignty just in a similar way. They offend the Poles' pride by attempting to arrogantly dictate to us what we are to do.

"In his statement of June 13, President Reagan encouraged the Poles to violate the law by praising illegal demonstrations. With his statement the President actually incited the Poles against the authorities of our state. Not for the first time he thus spited the efforts of the Polish Government toward stabilizing the situation in Poland, overcoming the political and economic crisis.

"It is evident that the anti-Polish economic sanctions were applied in order to keep up a destabilizing influence on Polish internal policy in the hope that the Poles would be brought to a condition of desperation through the economic restrictions and would then turn against their socialist state."

"It is worth mentioning that Poland concluded financial and commercial accords with the U.S. on the basis of the bilaterally recognized principle under which economic cooperation should rule out any political strings. At present the U.S. Government flagrantly and demonstratively violates that principle and brings pressure to bear on its allies to follow suit. All United States-practiced instances of interference in the Polish internal affairs run counter to the United Nations Charter and the CSCE Final Act.

"The U.S. administration, different U.S. organizations and radio stations have provided and are providing political, material and propaganda support for the forces which fight against the constitutional order in Poland, which threatened the existence of our state and were aiming their activity at a dangerous confrontation.

"Owing to that foreign support extremists could effectively intensify chaos and destruction so that it became necessary to ensure calm in Poland by introducing martial law. The U.S. policy was, then, a major causative factor which forced the constitutional authorities of the Polish People's Republic to salvage their country through the emergency measures which the U.S. Government is now so critical about."

"The U.S. administration must have been aware that by inciting hostility among the Poles it could bring about a clash in our country, possibly even civil war, in order to destabilize the socialist camp and change the postwar pattern of forces in Europe at the expense of the Polish nation. Now that those plans have broken down, the American Government seeks to punish the Poles for the fact that they have not satisfied the hopes of American imperialism.

"It seeks to punish each and every Polish family by exerting an influence, through economic sanctions, on the lowering of their living standard. At the same time it does not abandon the hope that peace in Poland will not be lasting.

"In his statement of June 13 the U.S. President did not hide his satisfaction over the fact that the U.S. restrictions exert a negative influence on Poland's economy."

"Therefore, before the entire world, the U.S. Government proclaims the cynical view that the worse the Poles live, the better it is from the pint of view of the U.S. policy objectives. Such admissions are made alongside repeated assurances by the U.S. President and his aides about love for Poland and our nation.

"The 1981 rapid drop in the coal extraction in Poland, caused by anarchy supported by the U.S. Government, was eagerly and unscrupulously used to replace Polish coal with U.S. coal in the West European markets.

"By its policy the incumbent Washington administration aims to disrupt peace in various regions of the world as is exemplified by the aggression carried on by Israel, a close ally of the United States, against Lebanon and the front for the liberation of Palestine. The purpose of the policy marked by such violence is to wreck the balance of forces on which world peace is resting and to erase any trace of detente from international coexistence.

"Poland is for President Reagan a pawn on the chequer-board of world politics.

"In order to continually revive the so-called Polish issue, economic sanctions and propaganda aggression are applied. The goal is to make the process of getting out of the crisis difficult for Poland and to prevent the Poles from reaching accord. The U.S. Government needs Poland seething, full of chaos and internal tensions and needs the Poles full of desperation that is aroused by want.

"Against the hopes of the present U.S. Government, the Polish nation is neither naive nor credulous and does not intend to be a tool of an alien imperialist policy. It will not appear in the role of a mine expected to burst into fragments in order to weaken the socialist community and the Warsaw Treaty, weaken the Polish-Soviet friendship and hence jeopardize peace in Europe and the stability of our frontiers.

"If the U.S. Government wishes to create a plane for normal relations between our countries, it should give up sanctions and restrictions, renounce propaganda pressure and campaign against Poland, abandon attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs and in the sovereign issue of Poland's relations with the USSR and her other allies.

"The Polish nation is linked by the ties of traditional friendship with the U.S. nation. The Poles highly appreciate them. These friendly ties have been existing from the very beginning of the foundation of the U.S. and their manifestations are numerous. Millions of our fellow countrymen live in the U.S. combining American patriotism with a cultivation of Polishness and with attachment to the country from which they come. Besides, the relations between the Polish and the American state have a long-standing and good tradition, including that of joint struggle against Nazism.

"We make invariable proposals to the U.S. authorities for basing the relations between our countries on the principle of mutual non-interference in the partner's internal affairs and on the striving for peace, reduction in armaments and for consolidating the security of the world and of Europe.

"As a world power, the United States bears historical responsibility for peace which is indivisible and for the lives of all people on the globe. The activities of the Martial Council of National Redemption (WRON) and of the Polish Government precisely serve these international objectives because their aim is to stabilize the relations in Poland, to head off the danger which the world would face in case of their further destabilization and to solve the political-economic crisis in our country independently, within our own means."

Warsaw TV Report

LD181838 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The government press spokesman has expressed himself on the subject of the statement concerning Poland which the U.S. President delivered on 13 June.

The basis of the statement by one government spokesman is the thesis that the head of the American Government is interferring in our internal affairs and is fomenting hostility among Poles.

I remind you that the 13 June statement by President Ronald Reagan, amounting to slightly under a page, is an arbitrary attempt at assessing the situation in Poland. It has the character of pressure on the Polish authorities, for the American Government -- as is mentioned in this statement -- is ready to come to Poland's aid financially and to withdraw economic sanctions if Warsaw fulfills certain political conditions.

In the statement mention is also made of the fact that our economic difficulties are allegedly the result of a lack of willingness to help by the other socialist countries. And so this is an attempt to provoke discord between Poland and its neighbors, its allies.

The American Government statement is not a newspaper article [publicystyka]; it is an official formulation of Washington's stance. And thus it requires the adoption of an official stance by our government. Hence today's statement by the government press spokesman which will be carried by tomorrow's press.

Radio Commentary

LD191830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1715 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Jerzy Wojdyla commentary]

[Text] Like every nation we have our virtues and vices, and it is hard to say which are more numerous. After all, it is a matter of viewpoint.

For example, for some, our patriotism and love of the fatherland is ugly nationalism, whereas, for others it is a praiseworthy trait worth imitating. Many examples could be enumerated. Whether this is considered a virtue or a vice by others, I don't know, but it is certain -- we are all well aware of this -- that we have a very strong dislike of being given lessons and of being upbraided; we do not like it when people adopt a school teacher's tone when talking to us. Hence the impatient reaction, which is natural among people who think rationally, when some Franz Joseph Strauss or President Ronald Reagan always thinking the worst of us continue to reprimand, censure and threaten. Unfortunately, this has recently been happening increasingly frequently.

The statement by our government press spokesman speaks of this. It cites examples: the last statement made by Ronald Reagan on the subject of our internal affairs, preceded by earlier denunciations during the European travels of the American President, and also at the forum of the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, which is actually still in progress. And yet at the same time Reagan advocates the application of the principles of democracy and of the sovereignty of other nations.

You don't know whether to laugh or to cry. For on the one hand we hear words which carry assurances of a benevolent attitude toward Poland, and on the other, threats. He praises the demonstrations in our country, encourages the overthrow of social order, and at the same time allows the police to treat public demonstrations of this type with brutality in the United States. He says he wants to help us, and imposes economic sanctions, which complicate still further and render still more difficult a situation which in any case is not easy.

He wants to humiliate us, subject us to his will; and he may contribute to a situation whereby determined Poles, as the statement by the government press spokesman says, turn against their socialist state.

All this conflicts both with the UN Charter and with the Helsinki CSCE Final Act, documents on which the signatures of leading U.S. representatives are also visible.

All this serves the strategic plans of Washington, for which we and our country are a mere pawn on the map of the world, in U.S. global strategy.

This is a pity, for we are linked with the American nation by age-old traditions of friendship, from the first Polish settlers -- who, through the battles of Pulaski, Kosciuszke and their soldiers, created the great transatlantic state -- until the present day, when the many-million strong mass of Polish Americans offer their great contribution to the further development and prosperous future of the United States.

But the bridges are not torn down. It is sufficient for this great power to stop interfering in our affairs, applying sanctions and economic restrictions, to cease the pressure of the propaganda campaign against Poland, and then the conditions for normal relations between our nations and states would arise. This is also mentioned in the statement by the government press spokesman.

REAGAN'S ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, OTHER REMARKS SCORED

LD200208 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 19 Jun 82

["The Anti-Polish Campaign of the White House" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Washington, 19 Jun -- PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski writes:

The White House issued a statement in Washington on the evening of 18 June announcing a significant acceleration of the economic war being waged by the Reagan administration against the socialist countries.

The President's decision and statement constitute a classic example of the tactics used by Washington in relation to Poland.

In view of the fact that other methods have failed, Washington has once more turned to "the Polish question" as an instrument in the fight against the process of rapprochement between the East and West and, first and foremost, as an instrument of attack against the socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union.

Nobody in Washington doubts that the situation in Poland and the processes taking place in that country have any connection with the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline. However, this did not prevent the administration from linking these separate issues.

There are no illusions in Washington about the fact that Reagan's decision will cause great displeasure in American business circles and in capitals such as Paris, Bonn, London, Rome and Tokyo. The new anti-Polish and anti-Soviet decision of the President represents a victory for the most conservative policies of the administration. It was adopted against the advice of the State Department and against the opinion of the important American press.

German Nationalists 'Wooed'

LD181856 Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 18 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 June -- The Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today accused the U.S. President Reagan of enlisting German nationalists and revanchists for his anti-communist crusade. Referring to the statements made by Reagan during his European tour the daily said they were clearly designed to "woo German nationalism and encourage revanchist forces in the Federal Republic of Germany which still cherish the dream about dashing the results of World War II."

"While coquetting the West German revanchists, President Reagan is lavish of compliments for the 'Polish nation', indicating clearly, however, that he has in mind only those Poles who actively oppose their government.

"Thus the U.S. President is recruiting anti-Polish revanchists under the banner of his anti-communist crusade to exploit them for political ends side by side with the anti-socialist Poles -- under U.S. command," charged the daily.

PRESS CRITICIZES REAGAN'S UN DISARMAMENT ADDRESS

LD192202 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw 19 June -- TRYBUNA LUDU today likened the President of the United States Ronald Reagan to a Heath-cock, who while tooting ceases to hear. The party daily was referring to President Reagan's statement at the UN special disarmament session on Thursday, which, it said "carried" an extremely aggressive attack on the USSR."

"The characteristic feature of this statement was an absolute neglect for the realities, not to say for the truth, both in matters of the future and the present day," the daily said and pointed out that Reagan, while overlooking completely his country's involvement in numerous wars and armed conflicts throughout the world, went out of his way to picture the United States as a steadfast fighter for peace whose lofty efforts are always thwarted by Satin in the shape of the Soviet Union."

"The speaker [word indistinct] have failed to hear any of the numerous peace proposals submitted recently by the USSR. He failed to notice Leonid Brezhnev's offer of the USSR's unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear arms," TRYBUNA LUDU said further and wrote that President Reagan must have surely forgotten that the principal weakness of a tooting heath-cock, though it may look and sound impressive, is "its deafness to the realities of the surrounding world."

Referring to President Reagan's speeches made during his recent European journey [word indistinct] ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI questioned the credibility of his declarations of the West's peaceful intentions.

"Is it possible at all to believe [word indistinct] peaceful intentions of the superpower which is advocating a crusade against socialism and simultaneously, is forcing armaments on an unprecedented scale as it is cynically striving to change to its own advantage the balance of military and political forces which determines the durability of European peace?" the daily charged.

It recalled the vital disarmament proposals presented by the USSR recently and pointed out that in reply to the unquestionable evidence of Soviet good will the NATO countries pressured by Washington, continue stepping up both military and conventional armaments.

"It is known that even the already negotiated and signed agreement on the limitation of strategic armaments (SALT II) has not been ratified in the USA to the detriment of the cause of peace and international security," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stressed and observed in conclusion that President Reagan's empty words about the West's peaceful intentions were contrasted again by the Soviet actions taken under unilateral disarmanet decisions and the mutually advantageous Soviet proposals serving to strengthen international security.

GOVERNMENT WRITES TO UN SECRETARY GENERAL

AU190525 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Jun 82 pp 1, 7

[Letter from the Government of the Polish People's Republic to the UN secretary general: "Armaments Make It Difficult To Solve the World's Basic Problems"]

[Text] In connection with the talks of the second special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament matters, a letter from the Government of the Polish People's Republic to the UN secretary general has been published at the UN Headquarters as an official document, following the publication of the secretary general's report on armament and the socio-economic development of countries.

Defining Poland's stance on a subject which is one of the important topics of the special session's work, the document stresses that Poland, with traditional activeness and consistency, is supporting the implementation of the basic aims of the international community -- the preservation of peace, the strengthening of international security and the development of peace and mutually advantageous cooperation between nations.

Activity aimed at halting the arms race and activity in the interests of disarmament was and is one of the priorities of the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic. In this policy, the Government of the Polish People's Republic is convinced that effective restriction of armaments as well as real disarmament, especially concerning nuclear weapons, would be important in helping to achieve social progress and developing the economy of all countries.

In the opinion of the Government of the Polish People's Republic, the mutual effects of the arms race are not restricted to poisoning international relations and worsening the political climate in the world. In particular, the arms race makes it difficult to solve such pressing problems on a world scale as abolishing the differences in development between individual countires and regions, the battle against hunger, health care, research on new sources of energy and protecting the environment.

Therefore, Poland is convinced that there is a direct and close connection between restricting the arms race and armament progress on the one side and development possibilities on the other. It is in the light of this that one should appraise the secretary general's report on the connection between disarmament and development. The publication of this report during the preparations for the General Assembly's second special session on disarmament is especially valuable since it draws the international community's attention to the narrowness of this connection.

The reply of the Government of the Polish People's Republic further stresses that the arms race cannot be reconciled with the aims of the new international economic order. We also believe that the resources made available as a result of restricting the arms race and of carrying out concrete disarmament actions should be allocated for economic aid to developing countries, for the battle against inflation and mass unemployment in several countries and for the socioeconomic development of all countries.

Finally, the document stresses that Poland shares without any reservation the basic conclusion of the secretary general's report, that the world must choose between adopting a program of balanced socioeconomic development within the framework of a lasting international economic order, and continuing the arms race with all of its dangerous consequences. There is no other way.

MINISTER AT ILO CONFERENCE RESPONDS TO CRITICS

LD192208 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Geneva, 19 June -- Poland's Labour Minister Antoni Rajkiewicz today told the International Labour Organization (ILO) annual conference here that "the initiators of the anti-Polish campaign -- also visible at our conference this year -- are the same circles which maintain a tolerant attitude toward the daily, massive and flagrant violation of (human) rights in South Africa, El Salvador and other countries.

"The same circles support on the one hand regimes corrupted by repression and on the other apply economic restrictions against other countries," said the minister, adding:

"The attempt to put the political aspects of Polish affairs on the agenda of the ILO runs counter to the ILO's objectives and tasks, and, objectively, is an act aimed against harmonious international cooperation."

"I believe that history in the future will confirm the view that the day of December 13, 1981 was a day which prevented what could be the outbreak of a confrontation on a scale wider than Poland. The aim of the decisions taken on that day was not violation of human rights, but the creation of conditions making possible full respect for them," said the Polish minister.

"The introduction of martial law in Poland and all related preventative measures that have been taken do not threaten peace nor international security and thus remain within exclusive internal competence of People's Poland. The measures taken in Poland under sovereign decisions are not aimed against any other state.

In a further reference to the current situation in Poland, Minister Rajkiewicz said:

"A process of stabilization is setting in, although it is carried into effect under no easy internal and external conditions. It is being particularly complicated by the policy of restrictions applied and inspired by the present U.S. administration.

"We owe tremendous assistance in keeping our economy working to the USSR and to a well-wishing attitude demonstrated to us by other CMEA countries. We also note the understanding that is shown to us by developing nations. We deplore unilateral breaking off of our cooperation ties by some capitalist countries."

"The Polish Government recognizes the ILO's competence on trade union issues, but cannot accept the attempts made within the ILO to apply a unilateral approach manifest in support for one Polish trade union organization or de facto approval for that union's breakaway from its statutory objectives. Therefore we believe that there is no Polish issue in the ILO, but there is an issue of observance of the constitutional duties and conventions of the ILO."

If that principle failed to be observed, Minister Rajkiewicz said, a double standard would arise in the ILO (?movement) and the ILO would face the loss of credibility and universalism with all the consequences entailed, "while my government would be compelled to reconsider the issue of Poland's further presence in the ILO activity."

"The Polish Government does not cease taking patient steps and actions to take the country out of the crisis as soon as possible and to fully restore normal social relations. There is room in Poland for a trade union movement that is self-governed and independent from the administration, the forms of which will be decided by the working people of Poland themselves," said the Polish labour minister.

AFP Report

NC191416 Paris AFP in English 1406 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Geneva, 19 Jun (AFP) -- Polish Labor Minister Antoni Rajkiewicz, angered by what he said was the International Labor Organization's unjustified preoccupation with the "Polish question," warned here today that his country might pull out of the ILO.

Mr Rajkiewicz, speaking before the 68th International Labor Conference, also thanked Pope John Paul II who, in his address to the conference earlier this week, had "committed the moral authority of the Catholic Church to world peace," Mr Rajkiewicz said.

Mr Rajkiewicz criticised those who, he said, had willfully distorted the pope's message.

In his address, John Paul II had made frequent use of the word "solidarity" although never mentioning the trade union itself.

GENERAL WRITES ON WARSAW PACT, INTERNAL SECURITY

LD201958 Warsaw PAP in English 1719 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw 20 June -- "The existence of a socialist defense community is of special importance for Poland," wrote Division General Wladyslaw Polanski in an article on the Warsaw Treaty published by the theoretical and political organ of the PUWP, the NOWE DROGI monthly.

"While securing a peaceful development of the situation in Europe, this community consolidates the security of Poland. It provides guarantees for the borders Poland regained after the war, for its independence and sovereignty."

General Polanski wrote that the threat to peace had seriously heightened over recently. "The process of detente has slowed down. The dialogue has weakened and tension has increased in East-West relations.

"The American administration led by President Reagan, who has become the main author and executor of a new anti-communist crusade and who launched another 'cold war' right upon taking office, takes the brunt of the blame for this state of affairs.

Poland had been treated by the strategists of imperialism as a weak link in the community of socialist nations for a long time. As the economic difficulties grew, and credit and technology dependence on the West deepened, Poland's vulnerability to external imperialist ideological and political pressures also increased. The imperialists placed their chip on the semi-legal antisocialist groupings KSS-KOR [Workers Social Self-Defense Committee] and KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland].

["Solidarnosc, which emerged as a trade union movement of the Polish labour, was promptly transformed -- against the wishes of its members -- into a kind of antisocialist political organization which served as a legal shield for the activities of antisocialist groupings."

"Between August 1980 and December 1981, about 40 illegal political organizations of various hues were established in Poland. The ideas of political pluralism put forth by extreme elements in Solidarnosc were to be a tactical smokescreen for actions aimed at a reactionary social and systemic evolution, and at a change of the course of international orientation by the Polish state.

"A departure from socialism and the withdrawal from the Warsaw Treaty were the ultimate objective of these actions.

"The United States had treated the acute crisis involving various walks of Polish life as a favorable moment for actions whose objective was to weaken the socialist community, and, circumstances permitting, also to change the pattern of forces in the world at large to its own advantage. The American psychological warfare machine lent many-sided support for the counterrevolutionary forces.

"When, on the 13th of December 1981, the introduction of martial law in Poland cut the roots of the counterrevolutionary threat to the country, thus reversing the disastrous course of events, an economic and propaganda war was launched against Poland.

"The Soviet Union was accused of interfering into internal Polish affairs. Violent attacks against the legitimate Polish authorities were snowballing, and actions were undertaken to starve [word indistinct] the Polish nation. All this only to incite social unrest aimed against the party and the state, and to encourage counterrevolutionary forces to resume their activities.

"The counterrevolutionary forces in Poland have failed to wrest Poland out of the Warsaw Treaty, or weaken the defence capability of the socialist states.

"The (?anti-national) and anti-socialist attempts by the counterrevolutionaries have been resolutely condemned by all patriotic and rational forces of the Polish society."

PZPR CC POLITBURO CONSIDERS INFORMATION POLICY

LD181902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1715 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo familiarized itself today with the activities of the media in mass propaganda and information. The Politburo agreed that the press, radio and television are implementing the programmatic tasks which have been drawn by the party after 13 December 1981.

The Politburo said that the existing model of the press should be improved; that more attention needs to be paid to the variety of forms and content of press, radio and television and to strengthen the regional press whose significance and role has risen considerably.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the amendments which are being carried out at present in the publishing and readers' market. The evaluation of the following phenomena has taken place: a drop in the reading public of the press, and the state of the technical and material basis of the press, radio and television.

Various undertakings were suggested to improve the work by editorial writers and journalists.

The Politburo also familiarized itself with the draft statute "law of the press" which, in accordance with the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress, has been prepared by the Government Codification Commission.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATION HEADS

Meets Pax's Komender

LD192116 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] PAP Warsaw 19 June -- The PUWP CC First Secretary Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski met here today with chairman of the "Pax" lay Catholics' organization Zenon Komender. The two discussed the experience of lay Catholics in their activity in favour of strengthening the patriotic movement of national accord and rebirth, as well as their contribution to the national, European and world peace movement.

General Jaruzelski pointed to what he described as "objective premises" for steadily expanding the role of the "Pax" Association in the patriotic movement of national accord and rebirth, as well as the coalition system of state life.

The sides stressed the momentous role played by the Catholic Church in Poland in consolidating social peace. That face should not and must not be undone by actions taken by irresponsible persons and groups who attempt to exploit the authority of the church for foul ends, said a communique on the meeting.

Meets Morawski

LD192151 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] PAP Warsaw 19 June -- The PUWP CC First Secretary, Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski received today chairman of the Main Board of the Christian Social Association (CHSS) Kazimierz Morawski. During the meeting Kazimierz Morawski outlined the tasks realized currently by the association and presented the socio-political assumptions of its activity.

The sides stressed an active contribution which the CHSS makes to building national accord and rebirth. General Jaruzelski voiced the conviction that the CHSS's growing activeness was laying down the groundwork for expanding its participation in the life of society and the state.

WARSAW RADIO BROADCASTS PAPAL PRAYER ON WORK

LD200848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Pastoral announcement from the holy mass celebrated at the Holy Cross Church in Warsaw by Father Tadeusz Wyszynski -- live]

[Text] On 16 June, this year the holy father, John Paul II, continued his prayer to Our Lady of Jasna Gora saying:

Mother of Jasna Gora, yesterday I had the occasion, in the worldwide International Labor Organization, to consider significant issues connected with work of human beings in every country and every nation. Work is a fundamental condition of human existence on earth. It is a particular point of reference of social justice for every society. Solidarity with work and with working man is of fundamental significance. This determines not only economic prosperity but also the truly humane form of social life, the dignity of a human being in the core of his of her actions, in the core of institutions.

Lady of Jasna Gora, on the day after this significant meeting I would like to entrust you with work as a fundamental prerequisite for the existence of the sons and daughters of my homeland. This is a prayer of solidarity with work and with every working man on Polish soil. Efforts in recent years have been concentrated around these matters as have painful experiences of recent months.

In the name of the principles and rights which are of an all-human significance, in the name of the rights which demand to be recognized everywhere, I ask you on behalf of my nation for the rebirth of work within it as a source of dignity for every human being.

PZPR'S ORZECHOWSKI ADDRESSES LEGNICA YOUTH AKTIV

LD192302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] In Legnica a meeting of the youth aktiv of the voivodship has been held in connection with the preparations for the ninth party Central Committee plenum. It will be devoted in full to the affairs of the younger generation. Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who was taking part in the session, stressed in his speech that the coming Central Committee plenum cannot solve spontaenously and all at once all the complex problems. The speaker stated that the point of departure for the session of the ninth plenum lies in the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress, the draft ideological and program declaration, and also the experiences of recent years. The thematic fabric of the ninth plenum consists of the rights and obligations of the younger generation with regard to the state and the nation and of the determination with regard to the state and the nation and of the determination of goals and of the conditions for their realization until the end of the nineties. These matters will be discussed in detail at the plenum on the basis of (?a vision) of socialist Poland at the end of the nineties.

BARCIKOWSKI ADDRESSES LESZNO PZPR COMMITTEE

LD192306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Some young people are today described as the lost generation, Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, stated during today's plenary session of the Leszno Voivodship PZPR Committee. Aspirations which have been aroused and which have not been fulfilled can explain this in part. We must not forget, however, that at present the young generation has achieved the highest level of education in the history of our country. (?We must take) all the values which young people offer and use them for active work for the good of the country. The solving of young people's affairs, Kazimierz Barcikowski said, is incorrectly identified only with the party. The young generation is part of society and as a whole it should take an active part in overcoming the difficulties. The initatives of the administrative authorities and youth organizations in individual regions are important here.

JABLONSKI MEETS CHILDREN'S GROUP HEAD GOMULKA

LD182002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1715 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Henryk Jablonski today received a delegation of the Friends of Children Society [TPD]. The chairman of the TPD Main Board, Leszek Gomulka, presented the problems of the society connected with satisfying various needs of children in the current social and economic situation. The chairman of the Council of the State, noting the achievements of inhabitants' self-management groups which are supported by the TPD, emphasized that there is a necessity for the continuation of forms of work with family and children, the forms which have been worked out for years. There is also a necessity for a comprehensive approach to the matters connected with rural children, especially disabled ones.

STUDENTS SENTENCED FOR MARTIAL LAW VIOLATIONS

AU181226 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Jun 82 p 6

[PAP report: "Sentences Under Summary Jurisdiction, for Delivering Leaflets"]

[Text] The summary trial before the Military Court in Torun against four students from the economic studies faculty of the Nicholas Copernicus University has ended. The students are: Marianna Ewa Blaszczak, third-year student; and Krzysztof Legowski, Grzegorz Jedryczka and Jacek Boniek, all second-year students. They all come from outside Torun. The students were apprehended by the peacekeeping forces while distributing leaflets calling on people to, among other things, boycott the 1 May rally and take part in a counter-rally on 3 May.

Marianna Ewa Blaszczak, who was recognized as the initiator of these anti-state activities, was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 3 years and 6 months, and the remaining accused, Krzysztof Legowski, Grzegorz Jedryczka and Jacek Boniek, each received deprivation of freedom for 3 years. In addition, all received loss of civic rights for 2 years.

Justifying the sentences, the court said that the facts fully confirmed the accusations, and that there is an unquestionable connection between the distribution of the leaflets and the events which occurred in Torun on 1 and 3 May. The court also stressed that because of the young age of the accused, it prounounced the lowest sentences for organizing rallies and inducing people to take part in them during martial law, and for antistate activity. The sentence is legally valid.

TV REPORTS LAST OF ESCAPED CONVICTS ARRESTED

LD181930 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The criminal bureau of the main command of the Citizens' Militia (MO) has informed PAP that on 16 June the last of the criminals who escaped from provisional arrest in Bydgoszocz on 5 September have now been apprehended.

As already reported, 206 criminals escaped from provisional arrest in Bydgoszcz on 5 September. The group included 36 dangerous recidivists, some of whom had been sentenced for murder, rape, muggings, crimes involving firearms, and hooligan acts. The main command of the MO thanks all those citizens who contributed to the arrest of these dangerous criminals.

LE MONDE REPORTS GDANSK STRIKE, APPEAL FOR WALESA

PM181513 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Jun 82 p 8

[Bernard Guetta Dispatch: "Solidarity Stages 15-Minute Strike in Gdansk"]

[Text] Warsaw -- a 15-minute strike was observed in many factories in Gdansk on Wednesday 16 June, especially in the Lenin shipyard. The strike, which was widely followed, had been organized by solidarity's clandestine regional leadership, which wanted to mark the start of the 7th month of "martial law" and pay tribute to the Wujek miners killed on 16 December.

Although the strike call had been known for 2 weeks and pamphlets entitled "Solidarity Will Win" had been distributed the previous day, the forces of order did not try to oppose the action. The sirens in some factories were sounded at noon in a quiet city in which the police presence was discreet. That trade union success, 3 days after Sunday's demonstrations in Wroclaw and Krakow, suggests that there could be new protest actions next week on the anniversary of the Poznan, Radom and Ursus riots.

According to Trybuna Ludu, the Lenin Steel Works in Krakow, near the scene of Sunday's demonstration, has been paralyzed since then because of an accident. The daily states that the accident was caused by a drunken worker, but that seems to be contradicted by the start of an enquiry by the military prosecutor.

Mrs Walesa has just written to General Jaruzelski to ask that her husband be transferred "for health reasons" to the Warsaw region where he was previously interned. The Solidarity chairman is detained in the former government hunting reserve at Arlamowo (in southeast Poland) where he is extremely isolated. The distance has made family visits difficult, and Mr Walesa is only allowed to take walks on a terrace. He is under constant surveillance, is not even allowed to read the official press regularly and is in a psychologically painful situation.

EXPERTS DISCUSS FOREIGN DEBTS WITH POLITYKA

LD192312 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw 19 June (PAP) -- "Poland's foreign debt at present amounts to less than 25 billion dollars, head of the Finance Ministry's Foreign Department Zbigniew Karcz [name and title as received], has told the weekly POLITYKA.

"Poland should theoretically return to its creditors this year 10.5 billion dollars, out of which 30 percent in interest rates and 70 percent in the principal rates. However, we are aware, and so are our creditors, that it is impossible for Poland to keep the repayment deadlines set in the past," he said.

Karcz described the attitude of private banks to Polish debts as "more flexible" than the stand taken by the governments of the 15 Western countries involved, which suspended re-scheduling negotiations for non-economic reasons.

"There is an impasse as far as government guaranteed credits are concerned but no door has been shut," Karcz said and added: "Our side has made many declarations, has repeatedly stated its readiness to negotiate, its needs for credits, cooperation and its export possibilities. On the other side, i.e. on [word indistinct] side of NATO boundaries, there is still no response."

"I believe that we do have a chance to accomplish an economic turnaround and quite rapidly rebuild both our payment capacities and regain credibility and confidence," Karcz said and remarked that for that, however, Poland needed "understanding from its creditors."

Speaking on the same subject Jan Boniuk, adviser to the finance minister, told POLITYKA:

"Partners to negotiations are governments and banks. Governments, of course, are guided by political reasons but they must take into account the economic interest as well. As for the banks, I would not overestimate political arguments." Boniuk conceded, however, that there existed the danger of declaring Poland in default. Still, he voiced the conviction that it was "a much more beneficial solution to solve the (debt) issue through agreements with Poland rather than by launching an all-out action against Poland".

He added: "The political repercussions of a possible decision to declare Poland in default would be very serious, for that would bring about in effect a deep [words indistinct] East-West relations, a development that would certainly be playing into the hands of all those who have a stake in the heightening of international tension."

POLITYKA also quotes the opinion of Stefan Jedrychowski [name as received], the former chairman of the Planning Commission and Finance Minister, presented in his book "Poland's Debts in Capitalist Countries" brought out this year and outlining the prospects for releasing the country from the debt trap:

"It is essential to persistently strive to attain a balance in trade with capitalist countries in 1982, or in 1983 at the latest, in order to check the growth of the debt a few years later. These two stages constitute the most difficult period in the restoration of the balance of payments equilibrium. The third stage will be much easier." It will consist in bringing the debt down to "a normal, safe level". Assuming that, as suggested by Jedrychowski, annual debt payments will amount to the sum equivalent to 2 percent of the national income the third stage would take about 24 years.

KOWALCZYK CALLS FOR MORE COOPERATION WITH POLONIA

LD202320 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw 20 June -- Chairman of the Democratic Party, Vice-Premier Prof. Edward Kowalczyk who will attend the eighth Polonian economic forum which opens in Poznan on Monday told PAP today that this (?already) traditional meeting with foreign businessmen of Polish descent is meant as a debate on concrete subjects, which should serve to attain mutual material benefits as well as strengthen the bonds linking the Poles living in Poland and those scattered throughout the world.

He further expressed an opinion that Poland was not sufficiently active in the hitherto relations with Polonia and stressed that it became necessary (?at) present to work out a durable system of cooperation, especially in the economic sphere, based on appropriate legislation.

"We must make a register of all problems standing in the way of further development of this cooperation so as to be able to comprise it in a set of norms which would equip Polonia businessmen with a sense of stability, certainty and confidence as they will make contributions in the form of initiative, capital and organizational effort," Kowalczyk said and added that the adoption of the law on enterprises with foreign capital shares would not only regulate the problems of mutual interest but also raise the rank of legal guarantees for the partners involved.

Prof. Kowalczyk also stressed that the Polish Government was interested in the growth of the social and material position of Polonian communities abroad as part of the [word indistinct] effort to promote the good name of Poland and the Poles. He said that Poland would continue to contribute towards this end through scientific and cultural exchanges with Polonia, through supporting Poles living abroad by its foreign policy and by the activity of Polish institutions abroad. "We must resolutely oppose all those forces which want to drive a wedge between Polonia and the mother country," he emphasized.

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO IRAQ, JORDAN

Baghdad Documents Signed

AU181628 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, June 18 (AGERPRES) -- Making an address at the signing of the Romanian-Iraqi official documents, President Nicolae Ceausescu considered the visit he paid to Iraq to be an expression of the good relations between the two parties and peoples, of the personal relations between the leaderships of Romania and Iraq.

The long-term agreement of collaboration, the Romanian president said, opens fresh particularly important prospects for a higher level of the economic, technical, scientific, and cultural collaboration between our countries. Also very important is the agreement on the friendship between our peoples.

Stressing the resolve of Romania to do everything for ensuring best materialization to these documents, to develop strongly the collaboration between the two parties and countries, Nicolae Ceausescu said: The talk we had highlighted that also as concerns the international issues our stands are the same or very close to each other. This is expressed in the joint communique that is to be released.

That is why I consider our visit -- although brief -- to conclude in good results as concerns both the bilateral collaboration and the collaboration on an international plane. This meets to the full the interests of our peoples to live in peace, independence, to concentrate their efforts on the economic and social development, as also the general interest of the peoples' independence and peace worldwide.

Thanking for the reception and hospitality enjoyed in Iraq and reasserting on the occasion the invitation addressed to President Saddam Husayn to pay an official visit to Romania as soon as possible, President Nicolae Ceausescu wished the Iraqi leader successes in his activity, and wished the friendly Iraqi people welfare, happiness, peace and a good collaboration between the peoples of the two countries.

Interview With AL-JUMHURIYAH

AU181347 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, June 18 (AGERPRES) -- On June 17, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, gave journalist Husayn Fawzi an interview for AL-JUMHURIYAH, the governmental newspaper of the Republic of Iraq.

Answering the first question, concerning the purpose of the visit paid to Iraq and the results of the talks conducted, Nicolae Ceausescu said:

We are in Iraq to pay an official visit of friendship, at the invitation of President Saddam Husayn. The visit itself is an expression of the relations of friendship and collaboration established between our peoples and states. Particularly in recent years the Romanian-Iraqi collaboration -- economic, technical, scientific and cultural -- has witnessed a strong development, to the interest of the two countries and peoples. During the visit I conducted ample talks equally on the bilateral collaboration and on international issues.

We came here to sign a long-term agreement of collaboration between our countries and we agreed during the talks to take direct action for expanding the economic, technical and scientific collaboration so that in several years we may double our economic exchanges. Therefore the visit and talks can be said to open multiple prospects for an expansion of the multilateral collaboration between Romania and Iraq. We have also discussed about the development of the collaboration between the RCP and the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, and in this respect, too, an agreement of collaboration is to be signed, Of course we conducted ample talks on the present international issues.

We have reached common conclusions concerning the need to strengthen the Romanian-Iraqi collaboration in view of achieving a policy of collaboration and peace among the peoples of the world.

Taking into account the gravity of the international situation we have considered that there is a need for efforts to be intensified in view of solving the inter-state litigious problems by means of negotiations, in view of halting the arms race and of attaining a new international economic order.

We conclude our visit - although short - with special results for the Romanian-Iraqi collaboration, this meeting the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the collaboration and peace worldwide.

Romania is attaching special importance to the activity carried out by the non-aligned countries, showed [as received] President Ceausescu while answering another question. Under the present international circumstances the Non-Aligned Movement is playing an important part in ensuring the participation of these countries in solving the international problems in a democratic way, and first of all, in ensuring the national independence, in implementing disarmament and the new international economic order.

Taking into account the gravity of the international situation, the conference of the non-aligned countries, to be held in Baghdad next fall, gains special importance. We hope that the conference will proceed in best results, contributing to the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned countries, to enhancing the role played by the Non-Aligned Movement in the international life.

Asked to refer to the main international issues in need of solution at present, the Romanian head of state said:

These problems are first and foremost related to the halting of the arms race and to the passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place. Second, they are related to the need for an end to be put to the conflicts existing, to pass on to the renunication of the policy of force and threat of forces, to action for solving the interstate problems only by means of negotiations, setting out from that fact that however difficult, these negotiations are by far preferable to military confrontation. Third, action is necessary to be taken for solving the question of underdevelopment, for achieving a new international economic order apt to ensure a more rapid progress to the less developed countries and to contribute to the stability of the world economy, to new relations grounded on equity and equality. And fourth, action should be taken firmly for consolidating the peoples' independence, for a strong assertion in the interstate relations of the fully equal rights, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others, the observance of national independence and sovereignty.

When asked how he viewed the influence of the Israeli invasion in Lebanon over the developments in the Middle East, Nicolae Ceausescu stated:

The Israeli military action in Lebanon is a grave trespassing of Lebanon's independence and sovereignty, of the principles of international law, and led to a considerable worsening of the situation in the Middle East. Romania has condemned and disapproved of this military action, considering that the actions Israel carried out in Lebanon, and particularly against the Palestinian people are inadmissible.

We consider that there is a need for these military actions to be halted, that there must be a passage to an immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon, and that action must be taken for finding a political, negotiated solution to the problems in the Middle East in view of achieving a lasting just peace grounded on the withdrawal of Israel from the territories occupied in 1967, on solving the Palestinian issue and on creating an independent Palestinian state; and of course on the achievement of a lasting peace apt to ensure the independence and sovereignty of all the states in the zone.

Related to the possibility of an interview between President Brezhnev and President Reagan, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: Such an interview we consider to be very important, and of course it will exert a positive influence over the international life. On this line Romania welcomes the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States as concerns the opening of negotiations on the unclear and strategic arms. We have also welcomed the talks under way in Geneva, on the intermediate-range missiles in Europe. At the same time, taking into consideration that the issue of the intermediate-range missiles is of direct concern for all the European peoples, Romania considers that the European states should participate actively in the negotiations for halting the siting of further intermediate-range missiles, for passing to the withdrawal of the existing ones and to their destruction, and for building a Europe free from all nuclear missiles.

At the same time, taking in consideration the grave international situation, we consider that there is a need for an intensification of the struggle waged by peoples for a policy of disarmament and peace, being convinced that by united action, the people everywhere can achieve the promotion of a democratic policy and of a lasting peace.

Answering the last question, referring to the appeal Iraq addressed for a peaceful settlement of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

Romania has always declared for a cessation of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and for a negotiated solution to the problems between the two countries.

We welcome the stand of the Iraqi Government as concerns a cessation of the military actions, the withdrawal of the troops from Iran and the passage to negotiations for solving the problems between the two countries by means of negotiations, to the interest of collaboration, good neighbourliness, this meeting the interests of both peoples, of the general cause of peace in the zone and worldwide.

Our stand on the Iranian-Iraqi conflict stems from the general consideration that everything must be done so that no military action should be resorted to in order to solve the inter-state problems, so that all issues be solved solely by means of negotiations.

Talks Begin in Amman

AU181847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Amman, (AGERPRES) 18/06/1982 -- Talks started on Friday, June 18, in the morning between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and King Husayn Ibn Talal of Jordan.

The talks were attended for Romania by: Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Ion Stanescu, minister, head of the Department for Construction Abroad, Ion M. Nicolae, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state, adviser to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Marin Nedelcu, adviser to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Andrei Cervencovici, Romania's ambassador to Jordan, Constantin Bostina, personal secretary of the president of the republic.

For Jordan by: Crown Prince Hasan, prime minister Mudar Badran, Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of royal court, 'Amir Khammash, minister of royal court, Lieutenant-General ash-Sharif Zayd Ibn Shakir, commander-in-chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Marwan al-Qasim, minister of state for foreign affairs, Walid 'Asfur, minister of industry and commerce, Hanna 'Awdah, director of the National Planning Council, Nasir ad-Din al-Batayinah, ambassador of Jordan in Bucharest.

King Husayn addressed again a friendly and cordial salute to President Nicolae Ceausescu expressing his conviction that the new Jordanian-Romanian top-level dialogue would contribute to the ever stronger development of the relations between the two countries and peoples.

Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, thanked for the invitation to visit Jordan, for the warm reception extended to him, and expressed in his turn satisfaction at the possibility to meet the Jordanian head of state. He showed it was in the interests of the two peoples to work together to give new impact to the bilateral manysided collaboration, to develop and consolidate the Romanian-Jordanian friendship.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and His Majesty King Husayn Ibn Talal analyzed the state of cooperation between Romania and Jordan, exchanged extensive and productive views on the development prospects of the Romanian-Jordanian relations. In that context, the two heads of state expressed their satisfaction at the volution of the relations between Romania and Jordan which have witnessed a steady development in keeping with the decisions covenanted during the previous summit in Bucharest and Amman.

In this respect, the positive results were emphasized of the Romanian-Jordanian collaboration on a political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural plane, as well as in other domains, in harmony with the fundamental interest of the two countries' independent development. Likewise, reference was made to the broad possibilities of intensifying and diversifying that collaboration in domains of mutual interest, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, in the interest of the cause of international peace, cooperation and understanding. The two heads of state covenanted new directions of collaboration between Romania and Jordan on an economic plane -- in industry, transport, agriculture, commerical exchanges -- as well as in other domains, recommending the elaboration and initiation of adequate measures to capitalize the existing possibilities of expanding and deepening the Romanian-Jordanian multilateral cooperation.

At the same time, during the official talks the two heads of state approached a series of questions concerning international events, processes and phenomena confronting contemporary world, and showed that under the current complex and serious circumstances it was necessary to do everything possible to halt the arms race, pass to concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, work for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of interstate differences, while showing permanent concern for the building of a climate of understanding and cooperation, of mutual esteem and respect among peoples, for the promotion of new-type, democratic relations in international life, based on respect for each people's independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights and mutual regard, for the ensurance of international peace and security.

The talks passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding.

Ceausescu-Husayn Dialogue

AU181849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Amman, (AGERPRES) 18/6/1982 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn of Jordan continued in Amman, on June 18 the summit dialogue, after talks in plenum, on a series of questions of mutual interest concerning the collaboration between the two countries and the international situation.

The exchange of views pointed to the concern of the two heads of state over the current international developments, to the determination of their countries to take action, and contribute in this way to the establishment of a climate of security and collaboration in the world, for the negotiated settlement of the problems facing mankind, for the liquidation of the hotbeds of war and tension, for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, of all armaments, the people's right to live in peace and build their life in full freedom and independence being thus guaranteed. In this framework, special attention was paid to the Middle East situation.

Next, questions were approached of the development on bilateral collaboration, of the cooperation between the two countries in international life.

The talks between the two heads of state passed in an atmosphere of mutual esteem and valuation, of mutual understanding and trust, under the sign of the common will to give a superior content and productive impetus to the Romanian-Jordanian relations.

Evening Session

AU191330 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Amman (AGERPRES) 19/06/1982 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn Ibn Talal met again on June 18 in the evening at the Basman Palace, the views exchanged on the occasion concluding the official talks conducted by the two heads of state.

The way the talks proceeded emphasized the great importance attached by the two heads of state to the Romanian-Jordanian summit dialogue, to its decisive role in the better acquaintance between the two peoples and countries, in better knowing their concerns, both internally and internationally, in deepening their friendship and collaboration, the relations of cooperation to the benefit of their development and progress, of ensuring a climate of security and peace, and understanding in the world.

The talks passed -- just like the other moments of the Romanian-Jordanian summit dialogue -- in an atmosphere of friendship, esteem and mutual understanding, which is characteristic of the relations between the two heads of state, between the two peoples and countries.

Documents Signed

AU191332 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Amman (AGERPRES) 19/06/1982 -- Official talks between Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn Ibn Talal of Jordan concluded on June 18.

The views of the two heads of state on the problems they examined during the talks, the agreements they reached have been expressed extensively in the joint communique endorsed in relation to the visit -- a document that highlights the special importance of the Romanian-Jordanian summit dialogue for the ever more intense promotion of relations between the two countries in the political, economic and other domains of activity, the deepening of collaboration on multiple planes, of the cooperation in the international life to the advantage of both peoples, of peace and understanding worldwide.

During a ceremony President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn Ibn Talal signed the agreement on the long-term development of the economic and technical cooperation and of the trade exchanges between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

After signing the documents the two heads of state shook hands warmly, embraced each other cordially.

The signing ceremony was participated in by the Romanian officials accompanying the Romanian head of state.

Also attending were Hasan Ibn Talal, crown prince of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Mudar Badran, prime Minister, other host officials.

Ceausescu Meets Businessmen

AU181949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Amman, (AGERPRES) 18/6/1982 -- On June 18 in the afternoon, President Nicolae Ceausescu met with a group of businessmen collaborating with Romanian firms who, learning about the Romanian president's visit to Jordan, requested to be received to pay homage to the distinguished guest.

The Jordanian businessmen addressed warm wishes to Romania's president and thanked for the honour of having been received. They showed they were interested in developing their relations of collaboration with Romania from which they have already acquired a fine experience, considering that both sides were interested in making that collaboration as productive as possible in both the near and distant future. In that context, the Jordanian businessmen referred to a series of questions specific to the collaboration between the firms they represent and Romanian firms and made some suggestions for improving it.

President Nicolae Ceausescu said that Romania was interested in developing economic and commercial exchanges with other countries in the spirit of mutual advantage, which contributes to the development of friendship among peoples. He informed those present that during the talks he had in Jordan it had been covenanted that action be undertaken for strongly developing mutual exchanges and that a series of important measures had been set in that respect, including cooperation in production, the adoption of new, active forms of cooperation conducive to dynamizing the relations of mutually advantageous collaboration and commercial exchanges.

Taking account of the Jordanian businessmen's considerations and suggestions, President Nicolae Ceausescu recommended that the relevant Romanian bodies analyze them in view of adopting most appropriate measures to increase commercial exchanges for the benefit and in the interests of the two peoples.

Those present followed with keen interests the ideas and proposals made for the steady improvement of the activities carried on in those domains, thanked once more Romania's president for the honour of having received them and expressed the conviction that, in the spirit of the ideas advanced new progress would be made by exemplarily translating into fact the agreements and understandings reached during the important visit Romania's president is paying to Jordan.

Husayn Gives Luncheon

AU181944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Amman, (AGERPRES) 18/6/1982 -- Accepting the invitation of the Jordanian sovereign President Nicolae Ceausescu had luncheon with King Husayn. The luncheon given in honor of the Romanian head of state was attended by Crown Prince Hasan Ibn Talal, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and members of the Jordanian Government, by other Jordanian officials. Participating were Ion Dinca, Stefan Andrei, Ion Stanescu, Ion M. Nicolae, Vasile Pungan. During the luncheon, which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, the two heads of state continued their talks and exchanges of views on international and bilateral questions of mutual interest.

Dinner for Ceausescu

AU191334 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Amman (AGERPRES) 19/06/1982 -- His Majesty King Husayn Ibn Talal of Jordan gave a dinner in honour of President Nicolae Ceausescu, on June 18. Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, the other Romanian officials participated. There also participated Hasan Ibn Talal, crown prince of Jordan, Mudar Badran, prime minister, Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the royal court, other personalities of the Jordanian public life.

At the beginning of the dinner, King Husayn Ibn Talal of Jordan and Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania proposed toasts that were followed with special attention by those attending. During the dinner the two heads of state conversed cordially and friendly.

Ceausescu Toast

AU191344 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 19 Jun 82

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Toast at Dinner Given by King of Jordan" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Amman (AGERPRES) 19/06/1982 -- Expressing satisfaction at the new Jordanian visit, at the friendly interview and at the talks conducted with the Hashemite sovereign, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has highlighted in the toast he proposed at the dinner given by hosts on June 18 that the present dialogue was an expression of the good Romanian-Jordanian relations, of the joint wish to expand further the collaboration and cooperation to the interest of both countries and peoples.

Noting the visit to be organized under very difficult conditions manifest worldwide and particularly in the Middle East, the Romanian head of state said: I consider this to highlight even more our good relations and the wish to strengthen our collaboration in all fields.

During the talks we have reached joint understandings on the further development of the economic, technical, scientific and cultural collaboration between our countries. A little earlier we signed the long-term agreement of collaboration that opens a new perspective to the expansion of collaboration in all the domains.

At the same time we have made a wide exchange of opinions on international problems, particularly on the developments in Lebanon, in the Middle East -- and I am happy to say that we have reached the same conclusions as concerns the things to be done for a just peace in the Middle East, for a policy of peace worldwide. That is why I believe that our visit can be said -- although brief -- to have concluded in special results for the relations between our peoples, for their cooperation on an international plane.

Tackling topical questions of the international life President Nicolae Ceausescu laid stress on the halting of the arms race, on the passage to disarament, to nuclear disarmament first of all, on ensuring a lasting peace worldwide. He pointed out that everything has to be done for eliminating force and the threat of force from the international relations, for solving all inter-state problems only by means of peaceful negotiations, for a renunciation for good of the military solution, of the military actions. However difficult and long negotiations may be they will still be preferable to the military solution, cautioned Nicolae Ceausescu. During the negotiations there may emerge diffcult moments, there may be a need for patience, and of course the participants in the negotiations, the diplomats may grow a little tired, yet I believe tht it is better to choose negotiations where diplomats become tired than the military solution that results in loss of human life, in destruction of material and spiritual assets.

Next, the Romanian president said: Romania has always declared for political solutions to the Middle East issue. We have been condemning the Israeli military actions in Lebanon, against the independence of Lebanon and of the Palestinian people. These military actions cannot but worsen further the Middle East situation, raise new obstacles against a just lasting peace. These military actions must be ended immediately. The Israeli troops must be withdrawn from Lebanon. Everything must be done for opening negotiations in view of attaining a global peace gounded on the withdrawal of Israel from Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, of solving the Palestinian people's issue by means of acknowledgement of its right to self-determination and the setting up of an independent Palestinian state, and at the same time there must be ensured the independence, sovereignty and integrity of all the states in the zone. The Palestinian people has a right to self-determination, has the right to have its own state where it can ensure itself a free, independent development. At the same time, just as I said previously, Israel, too, has a right to live safely, in relations of good neighbourliness with his neighbours. It is only by setting out from these grounds that a lasting peace can be ensured, to meet the interests of all the peoples in the Middle East, the cause of international peace and collaboration.

Romania considers that most resolved action is necessary to be taken for ceasing the conflict between Iraq and Iran, for halting all military actions and for a passage to solving the problems between the two states by means of negotiations, setting out from the interests of both countries, of all the peoples in the region, to end tension and war, to develop themselves in good neighbourliness, security and peace.

Being a European country, Romania is taking most resolved action alongside the other peoples of the continent, for halting the sitting of further immediate-range missiles in Europe and for a withdrawal of the existing ones, for a united Durope of peace and collaboration, free from nuclear weapons.

Referring to the UN special session on disarmament Nicolae Ceausescu said: Peoples expect this session to endorse resolved concrete measures for halting the arms race and passing to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first of all.

Romania is participating in the session with the firm resolve to make her contribution to the attainment of this target that meets the aspirations of the entire human kind.

We shall come up with a series of proposals on the line of a passage to disarmament. We consider that so far there have been presented a series of important proposals and that everything that will be proposed at the current session, the proposals to be tabled must make a base for a passage to the working out of disarmament measures. Now deeds not propaganda are needed. The existence of mankind, the life of peoples is in danger, and we must act in tight unity with all the forces for safeguarding the peoples freedom, independence and life.

We appreciate highly the powerful peace movements stage in Europe and on other continents. The Romanian people has committed itself with all its might within powerful manifestations for peace, alongside the other peoples. We are convinced that the ever stronger action of peoples everywhere can make governments and states take into account the unanimous will of disarmament and peace cherished by peoples.

In his toast Nicolae Ceausescu declared for a development of the collaboration and solidarity of the developing countries in view of attaining a new international economic order, for a tight collaboration among all the peoples, irrespective of social system, for an equal participation of all the peoples, particularly of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing and nonaligned countries, in finding solutions to the complex international problems.

We appreciate highly the nonaligned movement and consider that the reunion to be held in Baghdad in fall this year can be of special importance for solving the complex problems of the international life, the Romanian head of state said. He stressed the good collaboration between Romania and Jordan in a series of complex international issues and expressed the conviction that the agreements reached during the present visit opened fresh prospects to the development of bilateral collaboration, to a stronger collaboration in the international life, to the interest of the two peoples, of collaboration, independence and peace worldwide.

Ceausescu Returns Home

AU191322 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, returned today to Bucharest from the official visits of friendship paid to the Republic of Iraq and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Our party state leader was accompanied on this visit by Comrades Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

The arrival ceremony took place at Otopeni Airport, which was decorated with state and party flags and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's portrait. On his arrival, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was met by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, Emil Bobu, Virgil Cazacu, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Ludovic Fazekas, Alexandrina Gainuse, Petre Lupu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Gheorghe Radulescu, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Voitec, Emilian Dobrescu, Petre Enache, Mihai Gere, Suzana Gadea, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Constantin Olteanu, Cornel Onescu, Richard Winter and Gheorghe Stoica, as well as members of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government, leaders of central institutions and mass and public organizations, representatives of our scientific and cultural life and generals. Iraq's charge d'affaires ad-interim in Bucharest, (Yanyan Ad-Dari Al-Ani), and Jordan's charge d'affaires ad-interim, (Shafr Arapia), were also present.

Pioneers and youth offered flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. Many Bucharest inhabitants were present at the airport and enthusiastically welcomed the beloved leader of our party and state. They chanted "Ceausescu-RCP", "Ceausescu and the people" and "Ceausescu-peace", thus expressing all our people's sentiments of profound pride and full satisfaction at the fruitful results of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's official visits to Iraq and Jordan, which mark very important points in developing and strengthening good relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Romania and these countries, as well as other Arab countries, to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, understanding and peace in the world.

YUGOSLAV ECONOMY TOPIC OF DISCUSSION, ACTIONS

Presidium Reviews Economy

LD182118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1738 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today. Top officials of the federation took part in its work.

The session discussed the topical questions of implementing the constitutional position of the federation, of the republics and of the autonomous provinces in the sociopolitical and economic system. Dragoslav Markovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, submitted the introductory report.

In view of the singificance of the subject, proposals and suggestions made at the session, it was decided to propose to the LCY Central Committee to discuss these issues after the 12th LCY Congress.

In line with the LCY statute the Presidium confirmed the statutory decision of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

The session adopted the decision on forming a committee for the publication of Edvard Kardelj's collected works and appointed the members of this committee.

Government Freezes Prices

LD181828 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1604 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 18 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government today, Friday, made a decision extending the validity of the regulations determining the highest prices for all products and services, whose price variations otherwise are in charge of the communes, republics, and provinces.

Two days ago the government also made a decision on the social control of prices within the competence of the federation. The two decisions freezing all prices "until further notice" become effective Friday [words indistinct].

The decision will be applied until the socio-political communities carry their regulations on the social control of prices. [sentence as received]

The latest move by the Yugoslav Government has not been unexpected. It should have been seen already in a speech made Thursday by Prime Minister Milka Planinc before both houses of the SFRY Assembly. She specified: "If we had at our disposal foreign exchange resources so that we could supply goods to the market, the relaxation of prices would have been carried out by economic measures. Since we do not have them, we shall, together and in accord with the SFRY Assembly, work on combining economic measures with administrative interventions."

Delegates at the Yugoslav Assembly at their session Thursday gave a free hand to the federal Government. The government decided on the price freeze for it was obvious that the target, contained in the resolution on reducing inflation to 15 per cent this year, would not be attained. In May alone retail prices went up 3.7 per cent, and the cost of living 4.6 per cent up. Relative to December 1981, retail prices rose 11.7 per cent, and the cost of living 15 per cent. The growth of prices in the first five months is much quicker than planned, and has come very close to the level envisaged for the whole year. Meanwhile, requests for the approval of higher prices are increasing.

The Yugoslav Government certainly will not remain at the price freeze alone. At a time such a measure has corresponding effects, but, if retained for longer, it only brings further difficulties.

VJESNIK INTERVIEWS ARMY LCY PRESIDENT CUIC

AU171302 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jun 82 pp 4-5

[From the regular Saturday supplement Sedam Dana: Mladen Paver interview with Col Gen Dane Cuic, president of the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Comrade General, how is the present situation in the country, including the known difficulties and contradictions, reflected in the minds and activities of communists in the army?

[Answer] Our army and the communists in it are not separated from the society by some kind of a glass wall but are, on the contrary, a living part of the social being. Hence it is only natural that the processes and difficulties within our society, which is not free from conflicts, are in a certain way reflected in the awareness and mood of the army personnel. In saying this, I have in mind both the positive and the negative influences, such as the consumer mentality and the influences of other alien concepts, including the nationalist ones.

However, our experience shows that the extent of these influences depends to a great extent on the level of intensity of the ideological-political and all other work of the party organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

Nevertheless, because of the specific way of life in the army, some of our communists at times fail to perceive all contradictions and the entire complex nature of the struggle waged by the LCY.

Although the negative phenomena in society to some extent negatively affect the mood of members of the army -- something which is reflected in worrying, impatience and increasingly frequent demands to more quickly eliminate subjective shortcomings and intensify the struggle for implementing the adopted policy -- an enormous majority of members of the army is firmly convinced that the LCY and our society have the strength and the resources to overcome the difficulties precisely by strengthening the socialist self-management.

Irreconcilability Toward Failures

[Question] How is the struggle to strengthen collective and personal responsibility evolving in the practice of the party organization in the Yugoslav People's Army?

[Answer] We communists in the army consider ourselves responsible, before the LCY, the workers class and our peoples and nationalities, for protecting the freedom and integrity of the country as well as its constitutional order. What is involved in this connection is not some kind of a vanguardism but something that must be part of a keen sense of responsibility and readiness of all communists for uncompromisingly fulfilling our obligations. Among the communists in the army, from the ordinary soldier to the general, we cultivate -- as a tradition of our party -- responsibility for communist attitude toward work and society and irrenconcilability toward any kind of faults or failures in our own community and beyond it.

Unfortunately, we feel -- and there are examples to confirm it -- that, as regards the responsibility of communists, some relations in our society have broken down. I do not claim that an asceticism of communists is needed today, such as was practiced for instance during the war when a man paid with his life, so to speak, for a stolen apple. But there is no doubt that we must sharpen the collective and personal responsibility of communists everywhere.

It is perhaps less well known that, in the army, we have succeeded in developing the collective forms of work wherever this is possible without violating the single officer command principle. Within the peacetime build-up of the army, the collective preparation of decisions is particularly pronounced in the sphere of cadre policy, the orientation of the army's modernization and investments, economic efficiency and saving, and the standard of living policy, including the construction and distribution of housing, recreation and cultural and entertainment activities.

Example of Kosovo

[Question] How do you coordinate the principles of collective and individual responsibility in the party organization in the Yugoslav People's Army?

[Answer] In developing collective responsibility, we never neglect the individual and the specific responsibility of the individual communists, especially those who hold party or military positions. We proceed from the fact that we cannot all be equally responsible just because we are communists, because our opportunities for influencing decisions are different. I, as a responsible leader, cannot cover my own individual failure by collective responsibility. In the army, we are primarily developing responsibility among the leaderships. Every individual member of a leadership must account for his work and behavior. Among us, the struggle for the individual in the party is waged publicly, democratically and in the interest of the individual whose moral integrity and dignity we must protect and whose full sense of responsibility we must develop. Even those who err are not considered lost to the party and the army as long as they are ready to continue to correct their mistakes.

You see, the Kosovo example shows to what an extent we have engaged ourselves in the struggle for each individual. Nothing induced us to narrow the front of struggle for the individuals of Albanian nationality. On the contrary, we entered the struggle openly, being aware that we must win it primarily by political means. The party organization in the Yugoslav People's Army demonstrated its refined sense even in the most difficult situation and thus even the enemy who launched an open attack could not push us into any anti-Albanian feelings.

In 1981, the party organization in the Yugoslav People's Army admitted to its ranks more than 1,000 new comrades of Albanian nationality. This means that the known Kosovo events have in no way disrutped the rhythm of admission of these comrades to the LCY, the rhythm that we had in the past years.

Our public knows that, for the first time since 1948, we were again confronted in the army with organized hostile work, this time the work of the Kosovo irredentists. But we have not suffered any major damage anywhere. By mobilizing all our people, we have protected ourselves from surprises and we did this on the basis of broad social criteria.

Defense Motivation Has Not Been Undermined

[Question] At the 21st session of the LCY Central Committee, you spoke about the country's economic stability as an element of its defense power. How do you analyze this connection?

[Answer] It is known that a society defends itself most successfully by continuing to successfully develop, and that the country's defense directly depends on its social, political stability. And, as is known, we have certain problems in all these three spheres and these problems are especially pronounced in the economic sphere.

We can more realistically judge the importance of the country's economic and political stability, its ability to prevent conflict situations and to resolve them if they occur, and the motivation of the people to defend their country, if we bear in mind the contemporary practive that is very widely and more and more followed, the practice of fulfilling the economic, military and politicial aspirations by using the strategy of indirect actions and other forms of so-called special warfare.

Provoking internal instability in the economic or some other fields, causing disruptions in the functioning of the social system and encouraging conflict situations and opposing trends and movements, these are only some of the methods employed within that strategy.

The country's weakened economic power reduces its resistance to these pressures. In this event, the opponents of all kinds will try -- and some of them already are trying -- to exploit our economic situation and also to use pressure and blackmail to orient the course of our development toward their own interests.

It is precisely in this connection that the communists in the Yugoslav People's Army ask more and more questions and are also concerned because of a certain feeling of helplessness of our society to more quickly overcome certain negative trends which threaten our road of development, the unity of the LCY, the implementation of the constitutional concept of the federation, the unified Yugoslav market and Tito's and AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] concept of intranational relations and our togetherness.

We are deeply convinced that the present situation in the country has not undermined or jeopardized the defense motivation of our people and citizens, our peoples and nationalities. Nevertheless, the LCY must be aware of the fact that unity of our society and its ability to successfully solve the problems of development are an essential prerequisite for successful defense.

The communists in the army are also asking how it is possible that the country has incurred such large debts that now blackmail against us is possible; and what lessons must be drawn from this to ensure that it will not happen again.

[Question] In the system itself, there have probably been some loopholes which allowed this.

[Answer] The discussions in the SFRY Assembly chambers gave the impression that even today it is not known who is incurring debts abroad. Delegates rightfully ask who will repay these debts and how they will be repaid. I must say that in the army too some investments tended to escape our control and the inflation continued to increase the costs of programs. But we constantly took care not to confront society with accomplished facts and we entered no commitments abroad or within the country which we would not be able to meet.

The "starting foundations of the long-term economic stabilization program" are fully supported by the army regardless of the fact that the funds for the army continue to be reduced. Today the allocation for the army amounts to 5.18 percent of the national income.

Reduced Spending for the Army

[Question] Is that little or much?

[Answer] It may seem little to some and much to others. However, what is involved is a very sensitive and important issue. Yugoslavia is one of the very small number of European countries which have reduced their military spending in this period. It must be recalled that this reduction is a continuous process: Only 4 years ago, the funds allotted for the army amounted to 6.17 percent of the national income.

However, if we went beyond certain acceptable limits in this process, then -- if such a process continued -- this could result in a serious lag in the modernization of our armed forces and jeopardize the success of the country's total defense efforts. I believe that this must be taken into consideration by all the factors involved in making decisions on financing the needs of the armed forces and the country's defense as a whole.

The attempts to reduce, in a one-sided manner, the entire concept of all-people's defense exclusively to the awareness and loyalty of our people disregards such very important factors as the appropriate weapons and the training of people.

Naturally we do not think that, in the military technical field, we must or should keep pace with the great military powers. But it would be extraordinarily risky if we deprived ourselves of those defense systems which may to a considerable extent eliminate the technical advantages of a possible aggressor.

The demands of economic stabilization penetrate deeply into the methods of the army's functioning and into its life. We must be as economical as possible and we must bow to the society's real possibilities, but we must never in the least way jeopardize the combat readiness of the Yugoslav People's Army, the priorities of its modernization, the foundations of its strength and its general Yugoslav and profoundly class character.

If the international relations in the world and primarily between the big powers and blocs continue to deteriorate, it is necessary to anticipate also increased pressures on Yugoslavia.

Related External and Internal Security

[Question] Comrade General, in this perspective, how do you view the moral-political situation in the Yugoslav People's Army?

[Answer] As I have already said, the Yugoslav People's Army is part of the people and is always ready to act in accordance with the orientations of our party and the tasks placed before it by our leadership.

If we failed in the society to more successfully solve the increased problems, we would face a sharper reflection of such a situation in the Yugoslav People's Army.

We are convinced that we would have a stable moral-political situation in the Yugoslav People's Army even in much more difficult situations than those through which we have passed in recent years. And, if we must recall, these years were years of an accelerated deterioration of the military-political situation as a result of the activation of crisis hotbeds throughout the world and the appearance of new hotbeds even in Europe, the years of Comrade Tito's illness and death and finally the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo.

In addition to defending the country's freedom and integrity. Our armed forces will be also engaged -- if that should become necessary -- in protecting our constitutional system, in accordance with the new law on all-people's defense which organically links together the country's external and internal security.

One of the orientations of the professional and political training of the Yugoslav People's Army is also the preparedness for the challenges of the special warfare. I believe that his phenomenon will be one of the important topics of the 12th LCY Congress. We must, as a society, even more deeply analyze the paths which we must follow. What is involved in this connection are not only diversionist and terrorist attacks. The special warfare includes numerous and various forms and, among others, also very subtle activities which are no less destructive for their subtlety. These forms manifest themselves in the economic field -- in the imports which objectively result in pitting some parts of Yugoslavia against others -- as well as in the spheres of ideas, culture, arts and entertainment and in imposing the values of the consumer society or "absolute equality" within a closed circle of misery and poverty.

Growth of Economic Nationalism

[Question] One of the basic conditions for our people to be politically active is that they are informed. How do you view the contribution of the public information media to these tasks?

[Answer] Economic nationalism -- as someone has called it -- is on the increase in our country. The economic difficulties most readily lend themselves to nationalist manipulations which are justified with the thesis that it is impossible to solve the present difficulties with the self-managing methods.

The public information media quite often create an atmosphere in which it is not possible to quickly separate the national and nationalist elements. However, if there were no public discussions -- also in public information media -- in which principled efforts are made to form a common Yugoslav interest, room would be left for various misinformation and nationalist speculations.

Not Only the Army's Concern

[Question] You presided over a joint session of representatives of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and the SAWPY Federal Conference's Coordination Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, which made a thorough analysis of the policy of rejuvenation of cadres for the Yugoslav People's Army and indicated some new approaches to satisfying the current needs. Can you sum up these views?

[Answer] By its very nature, the profession of officer of the Yugoslav People's Army is quite difficult. It involves great responsibility and requires a complete engagement of the officer. It is not a nine to five job: There are no free weekends and there is no compensation for overtime. An officer must be prepared to be moved to any part of the country.

For this reason the officer profession cannot be compared to any office job; it is essentially equal to the more difficult production professions.

[Question] The army's reputation in our society in undoubtedly high. And yet, the interest of the young people in active service in the Yugoslav's People's Army is stagnating or even declining. What is the reason for this phenomenon when it is known that the young people represent the majority of the 800,000 unemployed in the country?

[Answer] I think the difficulties involved in the military profession are a part of the reason. But there is something else. We see that the young people in the more highly developed parts of the country (and that is no longer only Slovenia and Croatia but also some other parts) find it easier to find more gainful and attractive work places directly and there is yet another phenomenon involved here which has probably not been sufficiently examined: A section of the younger people is not willing to enter the so-called more difficult production professions, including the military profession.

[Question] How then should the problem of rejuvenation of cadres for the Yugoslav people be solved?

[Answer] It is certainly a great responsibility of the army to obtain the officer cadres, sufficient both in number and as regards calibre.

But the policy of rejuvenation of cadres for the Yugoslav People's Army is not an exclusively army task. This is a task involving the whole of society according to the constitutional obligations which guarantee the equality of all our peoples and nationalities, among other things, also through the proportional representation among the officers of the Yugoslav People's Army.